McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee held in the Town Council Room, in Bellefonte, on

Tuesday, March 7th, at 1 P. M.,

for the purpose of electing Senatorial conferees to elect a Senatorial delegate, and also to elect two Representative delegates to the State convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 29th of March next, to put in nomination a presidential electoral ticket. There will be other matters of importance to be considered by the committee, and a full representation is earnestly requested.

JOHN G. LOVE, Chairman.

THE ELECTION.

We had intended to give the full returns of the county this week, but find we are unable to do so for want of room. The election in Bellefonte resulted rather to the advantage of the Democracy, although party considerations entered into the contest in a very slight degree. The North ward, which has a Republican majority of ninety, on a strict party vote, elected Mr. Kline, Democrat, over Mr. Yerger, Republican, to the Town Council. This result was brought about, no doubt, by the belief that Mr. Yerger had a hand in the very unpleasant mix of affairs the year before. If Mr. Yerger was concerned in the movement to defeat the party, he can not complain much that he is paid back in his own coin. Of all persons in the world, those who want office are the last persons who should encourage the slaughtering of candidates after they are fairly put in nomination by the party.

We cannot but feel sorry that the town government has passed out of the hands of the Republicans, yet good may come out of it, and Mr. Kline and Mr. Harper, who were both elected by Republican votes, will, no doubt, feel that they owe something to the constituency which placed them in power, and will, no doubt, feel that they occupy an independent position, and are bound by no party ties. In this case, this seeming Democratic victory will be merely nominal, and the people will have no reason to complain of their choice, for they are both first-class men.

Mr. Lyons, who was elected Burgess by a very flattering majority, was defeated last year by Sternberg. It was the hope of a great many that the Democrats would again nominate Sternberg, so that a fair expression of the will of the people might be reached, as a great many voted for him last year with no idea that he was going to be elected.

The Republicans had very little hope of carrying the West ward, although they might possibly do so, but the car shop brigade was out in force, and Mr. Williams, the Republican, was defeated by six votes. But the battle is over, and we shall soon be able to learn what the fruits of the contest will be. We have not learned that in other parts of the county anything happened out of the regular course. We shall give the full returns of the whole county next week.

"STILL WHINING."

Notwithstanding the fact that the same opportunity was given the REPUBLICAN to secure the county printing that was furnished the *Watchman* and other papers, and that it would have had it all to do, could it have done it at all, or as cheaply as the *Watchman* does, that paper keeps on whining at the Commissioners, and in its last issue devotes over a column and a half to the abuse of the new board. We are not, nor do we intend to be the defenders of the Commissioners, except when they do right. We owe them nothing. We are under no obligations whatever to them as officials. The petty patronage this office receives from them, was secured only by agreeing to do their work *cheaper* than others were willing to do the same work for. The editor of the REPUBLICAN, who abused, villified and lied about the Democratic nominees, who now compose the majority of the board, was given the same opportunity to secure the printing that this and other Democratic papers which supported them, were, and if any printer in the county is under obligations to them, it is him. They put him on the same footing they put the Democratic papers upon, and if he couldn't stand himself, if he could not do the work for the county as cheaply as others, it is certainly not the fault of the Commissioners, and his fault-finding and dirty flings at them, only show how contemptibly little a man may become.—*Watchman.*

We reproduce the "Watchman's" article entire in order to show our readers the style of argument with which that paper answers our charges against the ring. It has always been the policy of that paper to answer the truthful charges made by us by such flings as "liars," "contemptibly little," "Massachusetts Yankees," "dirty pups," and epithets of a like character. We are willing to allow such literature to go for what it is worth. If it pleases their readers, we are perfectly satisfied. But we do not believe it will have much weight with thinking men. We have already explained to our readers how it is about the county printing; therefore, the assertion of the "Watchman", that the printing is done by them cheaper than we would have done it, or cheaper than it could or would have been done by any other paper in the county, may deceive some of the readers of that journal, but it can deceive no one else. We have already explained that no opportunity was given us to make an intelligent bid for the work. We explained that Kurtz, of the *Reporter*, offered to do the job work at about one half the price paid Meek last year, and we have shown that Meek is actually receiving more for the same work now than ever before; and we have also shown that Meek put in a bid for altogether a different class of work from what the other offices were asked to bid upon; and to all this Meek has nothing to say except "still whining," "dirty flings," "contemptibly little," &c. This ring rooster calls the patronage of an office that pays him $1050.00 "petty patronage." Perhaps he calls the patronage of the whole county which he receives, amounting to three or four thousand dollars, "petty patronage." Well, it must be a nice thing to be a ring chief when it enables one to look with contempt upon thousand-dollar bills.

He says that we abused, villified and lied about the Democratic Commissioners before the election. This is simply false, as all our readers know. We had very little to say against the nominees of the Democracy for that office. We accepted the pledge of certain Democrats that at least one of these men would be beyond the influence of the ring, and could not be manipulated by them. One of two things is certain: they have either brought him under their control, or outwitted him. We leave our readers to take either horn of the dilemma which they choose. We wish now to give our readers a few items upon another subject. By turning to the Auditor's Report, which can be found in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the county paid A. C. Hinton, for services as Commissioner for 1875 $768.53, which would be three dollars a day for two hundred and fifty-five days' work. J. N. Hall received $484.00, which would be three dollars a day for 164 days and one-third, while Samuel Gramley, the Republican Commissioner, received only $281.85. You will also find that they employed a clerk whom they paid $1221.87, making in all, $2758.25. Now we think that is farming the thing pretty well. Let us compare this with some other counties. In Clearfield county the Commissioners received the following sums for service:

J. D. Thompson, $592.00; Clark Brown, $258.00; C. W. Kyler, 295 00; and they paid their clerk $800*00, making a difference between the expences there and here of $1086.25. So it will be seen that Centre county paid its Commissioners last year $1036.25 more than the neighboring county of Clearfield. Now let us look at Huntingdon county. David Hale received $340.00; N. K. Covert, $373.00; W. J. Ammerman, $396.00 and the clerk $700.00, making in all $1814.00. So it will be seen that Centre county pays $944.25 more than Huntingdon for the service. In Blair county the expenses were as follows: David Auranott received $550.00; Alexander Cerothers, $473.45; John Clark, $200.00, and they paid their clerk $800.00, making in all, $2023.45. So that Centre county pays $734.80 more than Blair.

We have not the time or space to give this matter further attention this week, and will only add these two items and leave our readers to make their own comments for the present. Centre county pays for fuel, $566 22; Huntingdon county, $305.56; so that it costs us $260 66 more for fuel than it does the neighboring county of Huntingdon. The janitor costs here $340.00; there $219 97. Therefore we pay $120.03 more for a janitor than they do, and so it goes all through. We may have more to say upon this subject in a future issue.

——Try the "Ten-cent-ial."

TO THE SURVIVORS OF REBEL PRISON PENS.

Jefferson Davis, in a letter dated New Orleans, Louisiana, January 29, 1876, and addressed to the Honorable James Lyons, Petersburg, Virginia, makes a defiant denial of the arraignment made by the Honorable James G. Blaine, of Maine, and by General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, of his direct and personal responsibility for the cruel treatment of the Union soldiers who were prisoners of war to the confederacy of which Mr. Davis was president. He goes further, and, like Mr. Benjamin H. Hill, Representatives in the forty-fourth Congress, from Georgia, who was also a member of the confederate States, Senate, from the same State, the rebel ex-president denies altogether that unnecessary suffering ensued among, or unjustifiable harshness or cruelty was practiced against, those of our soldiers who were so unfortunate as to be prisoners within the pens at Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, Belle Isle, and Tyler, or in the tobacco warehouses of Libby and Castle Thunder. The denial is a bold and sweeping one. Its audacity rises to sublimity. It not only denies but accuses. The Union is assailed as having, through its officials and policy, treated the confederate prisoners in its hands as bad or worse than our men were used at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and elsewhere. It is also charged with causing the sufferings of the latter by the policy it pursued of refusing to exchange.

Now, as to one part of Mr. Jefferson Davis' denial and counter accusation, there is a direct and unassailable method of obtaining evidence. The survivors of the rebel prison pens still remain among us. Those of Andersonville formed an association which is still in existence. We call upon every man who was captured and confined by the confederates during the civil war for slavery and disunion to at once give to the public a brief and direct account of his personal experiences. Let each man write to the nearest Republican paper a simple statement of his name, regiment, rank, date of capture, length of confinement, when exchanged, the treatment he himself received as to food, shelter, medical care, &c., as well as to the action of those in charge. Avoid all rhetoric, denounce no one, give as far as practicable the names of confederate officers, &c., in command; also, any special instances as to others known to the survivors, the details of which are readily substantiable.

With regard to the treatment of rebel prisoners in the northern entrepots, there is as direct a method of obtaining reliable testimony. Officers who were in command of such prisons are still living, as are also soldiers who were stationed thereat. Their evidence will be of value. In every place where such prisoners existed local sanitary and Christian associations existed, the members of which busied themselves in caring for the sick and wounded, and in visiting the prisons and camps. Reputable citizens at Elmira, Rock Island, Chicago, Columbus, and elsewhere know the facts. Let them give their testimony. The honor of one's country should be sacred. We who fought for liberty and union surely have as vital an interest in that honor as the men who compelled us to fight by their mad attempt to perpetuate slavery and destroy the Union. Let us have the facts. Bear in mind that the object of such communications is not partisan but historical. Two civilizations and systems of government have been and are still on trial. This question of Andersonville and its attendant horrors belong to the trial. The case has been reopened, and the verdict once solemnly rendered is now challenged. A cloud of witnesses are still living. Let them give the facts. Communications can also be sent to the office of *The Republic*, Washington D. C., if writers do not desire to send to their county or other journals. Let every man respond, at once. The good name of the Union is sought to be assailed, and a feculent treason seeks historical vindication by these audacious falsehoods.—*Republic*

DEATH OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist, was found dead on Thursday evening at 8:25 o'clock, in the grounds surrounding the executive mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was a guest of Gov. Carroll, and dined in the afternoon with other gentlemen in the executive mansion.

Reverdy Johnson was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 21st, 1796. He graduated at St. John's College, and studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore. He was U. S. Senator from Maryland from 1845 to 1849, when he became Attorney-General under President Taylor. He was delegate to the Peace convention in February, 1861; Senator again in 1863 8, and Minister to Great Britain in 1868 9.

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, a distinguished physician who examined the body shortly after it was found, gives the following as his theory of the cause of death:

Mr. Johnson either tumbled over a piece of coal, or being seized with vertigo or incipient symptoms of apoplexy, and striving to save himself moved toward the west, along the northerly side of the executive mansion, until reaching the door leading into the basement, he swayed around to the south and fell striking his head first against a sharp corner of the granite base course of the house, and then the pavement of rough cobble-stones. At this instant probably the bones of the nose were fractured, and one joint of the second finger of the right hand was dislocated. Death must have resulted almost instantly from the fractures of the skull.

Mr. Gwinne, Attorney-General of the State, and son-in-law of Mr. Johnson, is of the opinion that he was seized with vertigo and fell, as he had a similar attack while attending the trials in South Carolina several years since.

Mr. Johnson is the last of that body of able whig statesmen who were early conspicuous in public affairs. He continued in the active practice of the legal profession up to the close of his life, having made an argument in court the day of his death.

Mr. Johnson lost the sight of one of his eyes years ago, when he was training Edward Stanley to fight Henry A. Wise, after a row the two had had at a race course. Stanley was practicing, and the bullet striking a tree, glanced back and hit his instructor in the eye, endangering his life, although it prevented the duel. He has since had a cataract on the other eye, and, although it was once successfully removed, it has partially reformed.

The remains were taken to Baltimore, and the funeral took place on Saturday, from the family residence on Park street. Every street in the vicinity was crowded, rendering approach to the dwelling almost impossible. It is estimated that 10,000 persons assembled there. Many friends of the deceased statesman were present from Washington. The casket containing the remains was filled with a profusion of the rarest flowers. After the services the funeral cortege proceeded to Green Mount cemetery, where services also were held. The streets on the line of the procession were densely packed with spectators, and from five thousand to seven thousand gathered in Green Mount to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The bells were tolled from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M., and flags were displayed at half-mast throughout the city.

"I AM innocent before man and God," were the last words of Owen Lindsay under the gallows at Syracuse, New York. Perhaps the dying declaration was false—possibly it may have been true. The New York Evening *Post* states that the doomed man's jailors believe in his innocence, and asks: "Could society afford to take the responsibility of the doubt?" It is a solemn question.

——The doctrine of the higher life "Blessed are the poor in part."

ARE THEY MAD?

The Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, employed a certain Dr Hambleton, of Atlanta, Georgia, as clerk to that committee. Now, what do our readers suppose recommended this Dr. Hambleton to that committee? We will tell them.

In 1866 this Dr. Hambleton had a son born to him, and, as a token of his sentiments, and as a manifestation of his feelings, he had him christened John Wilkes Booth. "Tell it not in Gath!" that an American citizen was so lost to every dictate of humanity, and so destitute of loyalty to his government that he named a son, not only for a traitor, but an assassin. And let it stand to the everlasting disgrace of the Democratic party that it raised to a position of responsibility and trust the friend of treason, and an assassin, by giving him a place of honor and profit.

At first he denied the charge, but when it was proven, then stung to shame, by the advice of some friends he resigned; but it seems that the influence which was powerful enough to procure his appointment, was powerful enough to demand that he should be retained, and his resignation was not accepted.

Before he was appointed some prominent Democrats of Illinois urged the appointment of a good Union soldier from that State for the position, but his claims, although he was a firm Democrat, were considered inferior to Hambleton's. And why? It must be because Hambleton was a rebel, admirer of an assassin, and an assassin at heart.

God grant that these men may never wield the destinies of this Republic?

LABORING MEN, READ!—The least the Democracy could have done, when proposing a tariff bill intended to cut off the laborer from earning his necessary food, was to leave the essentials of his daily life untaxed. But the enmity of the Democratic party to American labor, is of a sort which nothing can appease or satisfy. Morrison's bill proposes to tax tea ten cents a pound. Thus some $15,000,000 is to be extorted from the poor to go either into the pockets of foreign growers of tea and coffee, or into the hands of that noble army of rebels, who already have bills in Congress for $55,000,000, to compensate them for damage done by the Union armies, while thrashing them out of their treason against the Union.

——Dr Pierces Pleasant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 Reward is offered by the Proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug. They are sold by Druggists.

REMEMBER THIS.—Now is the time the year for Pneumonia, lung fever, coughs, colds, and fatal results of predisposition to consumption and other throat and lung diseases. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zellers & Son, and ask them of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it, regular size bottle, 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents $1-cow.

GEN. SHERMAN has written a letter in which he says that he has never been, is not now and never shall be, a candidate for the high office of President. Without wishing to be understood as giving any advice in the matter, he suggests that Gen. Hayes, of Ohio, was a fine officer, is a popular Governor and would make a good President.

Brief Summary of News.

Foreign.

The Sultan proposed to give amnesty to insurgents submiting immediately.

It is proposed by the Conservatives to place M. Buffet as a candidate against M. Thiers in Paris.

L'Aigle, a Bonapartist journal, was seized in Corsica.

King Alfonso had assumed command of the Spanish army in the North.

It was stated the Ultramontane members of the Bavarian Diet were diposed to compromise.

Public meetings were prohibited at Marseilles.

The German State Tribunal decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason.

The cable brings the astounding news that the Sultan of Turkey has a carbuncle, but a surgeon had cut it open and his Majesty was better!

The Sultan signed the decree according the Andrassy reforms to the insurgents.

The Spanish Government claimed that the Cuban revolt would have been suppressed only for American aid.

The forger, Winslow, has been captured.

Sir Stafford Northcote explained the purchase of the Suez Canal shares in the British Parliament.

Domestic.

Bishop McQuaid lectured in Boston Sunday afternoon, of last week, attacking the public school system.

A Keely motor exploded in Philadelphia; no especial damage done.

Julius H. Seelye addressed the Congressional Temperance Society on Feb. 20.

In the Babcock trial the admissibility of the telegrams between Joyce, Babcock, and McDonald was tenaciously opposed; the President's deposition was taken but not published; it is said to be favorable to Babcock.

Not 100,000 tons of ice, of the usual 2,000,000 are yet cut on the Hudson.

Pinchback, the Louisiana Senator, has replied in a letter to the assault made by Senator Merriman on himself and the colored race. He invokes the indignation of the country in rebuke of the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question the integrity of the colored race, and imperil their political rights.

More than 25,000 people attended the various revival services at the Hippodrome.

Of the 172 churches invited to the Plymouth Advisory Council 147 have appointed delegates, and 26 have declined the invitation.

P. N. Rubenstein was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

In Congress, Mr. Harrison offered a resumption bill in the House, and Mr. Hale a series of hard-money resolutions; the House refused action on the latter by 86 to 137; several calls were made for investigations and inquiries; Mr. Morton argued for the admission of Pinchback in the Senate.

Charlotte Cushman died at Boston.

The Circuit Court in Baltimore sustains the injunction against city appropriations to certain sectarian institutions.

Henry C. Bowen appeared before the Advisory Council and explained why he did not go before the Plymouth Investigating Committe of 1874. Drs. Storrs and Budington were invited to appear before the Council, but declined. Mr. Beecher made a powerful speeech, challenging the truth from any one on earth or in heaven.

A combination was organized to control the production and sale of coal.

Testimony was taken in the suit of Adam Roediger against the principal lottery men of New York.

Henry C. Bowen asked for the details of all the charges against him before the Plymouth Church Examining Committee.

The Bar Association discussed training in law schools and in lawyers offices.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners heard arguments.

The following is the text of the amendment to the libel law now pending in the State Legislature: "That from and after the passage of this act, on the trial of indictment for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence; and if the jury shall find that the same was written or published from good motives and justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate for the acquittal of the defendant or defendants."

Poetry.

God is Love.

The records of the olden time,
Give place to truths far more sublime,
The mists and darkness roll away,
Before the light of coming day.

God's mighty power o'er all the land,
Will break old superstition's iron band,
Till not one fetter shall remain,
Or e're be worn by souls again.

Truth's mighty flow is ocean wide,
Its power greater than ocean's tide,
Restless as the march of time.
Its tidal wave so grand, sublime—

Shall sweep old error from its path,
And for the old-time God of wrath,
Shall open wide the doors above,
And show us there, that "God is Love."

Over the River.

Over the river they beckon me,
Beckon me, beckon me;
The loved ones in glory by faith I see,
Who dwell in the home of God.
Over the river 'tis bright and fair:
Friends who were dearest have entered there;
Shining the garments of joy they wear,
Made white in the Savior's blood.

Over the river they sing to me,
Sing to me, sing to me;
They stand with their harps on the crystal sea
And echo the earthly song.
Still the old story of Jesus' love,
Rings thro' the mansions prepared above;
All his rich promises now they prove,
And wonderful praise prolong.

Over the river they wait for me,
Wait for me, wait for me;
They call to my soul o'er the narrow sea,
"Be earnest, be firm and true;
Having the armor of God complete,
Sharing the Spirit's communion sweet,
Onward, though tempest and storm may beat!
A home is prepared for you."

Over the river I soon shall be,
Soon shall be, soon shall be,
And sweet is the rest that remains for me
When Jesus my name shall own.
Then, while eternity rolls along,
Singing the nobler and sweeter song,
May I be found in the ransomed throng,
Who worship before Thy throne.

The Miner.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Down 'mid the tangled root of things
That coil about the central fire,
I seek for that which giveth wings,
To stoop, not soar, to my desire.

Sometimes I hear, as 'twere a sigh,
The sea's deep yearning far above,
"Thou hast the secret not," I cry,
"In deeper depths is hid my love."

They think I burrow from the sun,
In darkness, all alone and weak;
Such loss were gain if he were won,
For 'tis the sun's own Sun I seek

The earth, they murmur, is the tomb
That vainly sought his life to prison;
Why grovel longer in the gloom?
He is not here; He has risen.

More life for me where He hath lain
Hidden, while ye believed him dead,
Than in cathedrals cold and vain,
Built on loose sands of "It is said."

My search is for the living gold,
Him I desire who dwells recluse,
And not his image, worn and old,
Day-servant of our sordid use.

If Him I find not, yet I find
The ancient joy of cell and church,
The glimpse the surely undefined,
The unquenched ardor of the search.

Happier to chase a flying goal,
Than to sit counting laurelled gains,
To guess the Soul within the soul
Than to be lord of what remains.

Our Story Teller.

The Lady Supervisor.

You may tuck the lap robe a little closer about my lame knee, daughter. Yes that's it. And now my crutch and cane. Lucky every man dosen't have to make such a parade as this in going to town meeting—eh, doctor? I'm thinking there'd be a falling off in voters."

"You know I'd take your place in a minute father, if I could," said Miss Wentworth, roguishly, handing him his crutch; "but the law dosen't admit women and idiots to the polls."

"Women, no; as to the idiots, I'm not so sure," responded her father, humorously. "It's my private opinion, doctor, a round number of those crept in at our last town election. See what a set of sticks they put up for school committee?"

"The fact is, Mr. Wentworth, the schools miss you," said Dr. Rodman, slowly drawing on his gloves. "There isn't a man in the village capable of filling your place."

"Elect a woman, then," retorted the squire, quickly. "Do something. Our present educational system is a disgrace to us."

"Elect your daughter, for instance," said the doctor, with a sportive glance at the comely woman in the doorway. "She's the only lady here competent for the office—and yet she wouldn't take it."

"Very true. But why shouldn't I—if I pleased?" asked she, archly.

"Why? You couldn't do it. You've too much delicacy. No lady of refinement would consent to be thrust into so public a position."

"Not if she could serve the rising generation by this means?" interposed the squire. "Pooh! pooh! I call that narrow, doctor. But what are we waiting for? I'm all ready."

The doctor made a feint of gathering up the reins, to which the horse responded by a knowing wink. That his master should really be in haste to leave Miss Wentworth was unprecedented and transcended belief.

"What do you say, Zilpha? Am I narrow? Don't you think men should fight their own battles?"

"Certainly, if they can. But if they get worsted, women may be very good, I suppose, and help them."

"Of course they may and do help in many ways," said the doctor, smiably. "Not by drudging in public offices, though. For my part, I should lose all regard for a lady who would accept such a masculine position. If there is anything that I utterly abhor," he added, with energy, "it is a 'strong-minded woman.'"

"Behold how distinguished men differ," said Miss Wentworth, mischievously. "King Solomon, now, liked them. Do you remember his enthusiastic description of a model woman? Here's a part of it: "She considereth a field and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planeth a vineyard."

"Dreadful! Still, let us be charitable. King Solomon lived in heathenish days, before women were exalted to their true sphere," laughed Dr. Rodman, driving away at last, reluctantly.

Miss Wentworth turned back to the parlor, smiling. She was not particularly interested in the topic, but there was something amusing in the doctor's warmth in discussing it. Well, she didn't mind; she understood dealing with them. And as she smoothed her wind-blown crimps at the glass, she smiled again in a satisfied way. To have the power of pleasing the fastidious doctor was a matter of self congratulation, she thought. She wondered, though, what he saw in her fancy. Others did not wonder. It would have been a greater marvel, indeed, if Dr. Rodman had not fancied this sweet voiced, regal woman, whom he had come to know so intimately.

It was nearly a year now since she had been summoned from her teacher's desk in New York to the bedside of her dying mother, and in his capacity of a physician he had met her almost daily then, and afterward during her father's tedious illness that ensued. Seeing her thus in her home life, he could not fail to be charmed by her gracious, womanly ways—for, spite of thirty-five years of bachelorhood, he was not an unsusceptible man—and he had become warmly attached to her. Of course she was quite aware of this. What woman of twenty-eight, with her wits about her, would not have been where the gentleman's eyes spoke so eloquently? But she had perversely evaded an unequivocal declaration It was pleasant to be conscious of the doctor's preference, but she was in no haste to be assured of it. This was the state of affairs betwern them on that bright afternoon when Dr. Rodman had called quite filially to take her invalid father to the March meeting.

Giving a dextrous twist to the blue necktie so becoming to her fair complexion, Miss Wentworth turned from the glass and set down to read one of Agassiz's lectures. She was found of natural sciences, and rather learned in that direction, having taught them constantly for the past seven years. Just as she was deeply interested in the glacial theory there came a sharp ringing of the door bell, and simultaneously from the kitchen the swish of a mop, which indicated that the maid Climena was yet splashing in Monday's slough. Miss Wentworth answered the bell herself. Two exceedingly smiling gentlemen stood upon the piazza, and at sight of her one chuckled outright. That was Mr. Hinks, the town register.

"We've called, Miss Wentworth," began he and Judge Kenton, in a breath—"we've called." And there they broke down, each courteously gesticulating to the other to proceed.

Miss Wentworth perceived they had called, and wondering why they should feel so amused about it, asked them in.

"The fact is, we've come on a novel mission," said the judge, with a frank laugh. "We are here to congratulate you on your recent election."

"Yes, mum; we've elected you supervisor of schools, mum," put in Mr. Hinks, shaking with suppressed laughter. "It was a unanimous vote. Not a dissenting voice. Tremendous honor to a lady, mum, really."

"Elected me supervisor!" cried Miss Wentworth, in a tone of dismay that nearly convulsed the little register.

"Yes, you're formally elected, Miss Wentworth, and we shall be profoundly grateful if you'll serve," said Judge Kenton, seating himself opposite her. "You can see what a popular vote it was. Why, the people were so bent upon having you that they objected to your being notified of the election before the meeting adjourned. They would not have given you a chance to decline, if your father and Dr. Rodman had not insisted that such a course wouldn't be fair."

"Why didn't they appoint Dr. Rodman?"

"He hasn't the time to devote."

"You then, Judge Kenton?"

"I haven't the time, either. Besides, I honestly believe we shouldn't succeed as well in the schools as you would. You're fresh from teaching; we've forgotten the ropes."

"Oh, I can't serve. Judge Kenton; I haven't the courage. Do elect some gentleman."

"We can't agree upon one, mum You're the popular choice," said the register, with the coaxing air of shopkeeper anxious to drive a bargain. "You'd better take the place. Miss Wentworth. Now do!"

"Don't tempt me out of my sphere," she cried, playfully seizing needle and thread. "Don't you men say it's woman's mission to sew on buttons? You can't deny it."

"Cleverly turned; but we can't excuse you on that plea, Miss Zilpha," smiled the Judge. "Think of your superior education, my child, and your experience in teaching. Can't you be public spirited enough to give us the benefit of those?"

Miss Wenthworth began to waver.

"But the notoriety, Judge Kenton. I should shrink from it."

"Nonsense, Zilpha; a girl of your sense must be more progressive. Don't shrink from doing us a favor, I beg. We men will pledge ourselves to help you, if we can in any way."

Miss Wentworth drew in her breath. Should she do this distasteful thing? Ought she to do it? Once having undertaken the task, she had an inward conviction that she could perform it well, but was it her duty to undertake it? And there was Dr. Rodman. Must she render herself an object of aversion to him? He had expressed the deepest repugnance to this very step she was considering.

"What is my father's wish, Judge Kenton? Did you talk with him on the subject."

"Yes. He was surprised when your name was proposed, and much gratified. He would be glad if you were willing to accept the supervisorship. You know how he bears the welfare of the town on his heart."

"I will accept it," said Miss Wentworth, hastily feeling as if a mountain were about to topple over upon her.

When her acceptance was announced at the meeting, it was received, with hearty cheers; but Dr. Rodman, assisting in counting votes frowned, ominously, and lost his reckoning.

Then his words had not a father's weight with Zilpha: Flattering, very! Not three hours previously he had told her how he detested masculine women; she knew perfectly well this proceeding of hers would be obnoxious to him; and yet she had not respected his feelings in the least. If she defied his opinions like this, he thanked his stars that he had learned in season, he said to himself angrily. She might go her ways, and he would go his. Their paths could never coincide. In this frame of mind, he presently drove Squire Wentworth home, and as Zilpha came out to assist him in supporting her father up the steps, he met her with a freezing courtesy that aroused her indignation.

She had meant to talk the matter over with him candidly. She had hoped to convince him that in pleasing her father by overseeing the schools, she would do nothing unfeminine, but one glance at his compressed lips daunted her. She felt she might as fittingly reason with the fir-tree at the gate. He disapproved of her, did he? He wasn't broad enough to appreciate her motives? Well, so be it; she would not care. But she did care; and the town fathers might have doubted the wisdom of the choice could they have known that on this first night of her election their new supervisor cried herself to sleep. However, there was no traces of tears in the morning, or her little brother would surely have spied them. He was always hovering about Zilpha, like a moth about a candle, only that the candle may be "put out" by a moth, which Zilpha never was to Tom. If she petted him too much sometimes, it was hardly strange, he was such a delicate little fellow, undersized for a lad of eleven. That morning she greeted him with more than her usual tenderness because she felt so miserable.

Depressed by Dr. Rodman's displeasure, everything was a burden, and but for her father's cordial co-operation, her new labors would have seemed unbearable at first. She recoiled sensitively from being heralded abroad, yet she had the compensation of knowing that the town reposed perfect confidence in her. Having elected a woman to office against her will, it straight-way grew pround of her. It patted itself on the shoulder for its advanced ideas, and looked down with contempt on the adjacent towns of Eustace and Cornville, plodding along under the old-fashioned *regime* of a male committee.

Miss Wentworth set about her task firmly resolved to do her duty, hating the duty nevertheless; but, being a lady of broad sympathies, she soon found herself warmly interested in the teachers—timid young girls, many of them—who, as spring advanced, came flocking to her for certificates. To some she could not conscientiously grant them, and this grieved her painfully. Others, competent in the main, failed miserably in certain studies, and she kindly proposed to instruct them in these, withholding the testimonials till they should be merited. Her father laughed. It was the first instance on record, he said, of a supervisor educating teachers for examination. But, as Zilpha said, what better could she do? Instructors already efficient were not to be procured at the low wages paid by the town. She must improve native talent. Dr. Rodman asked her, grimly, if she had undertaken a private school in addition to her public labors. This was one afternoon when he had called to see her father on business, and encountered a levy of girls in the hall. He never came now-a-days without some plausible excuse. In reply she tossed back a laughing negative, then added, impetuously:

"You sneer at my public labors, Dr. Rodman, just as though I had assumed them for my own entertainment. You have never once given me a chance to explain my motives."

"Why should you honor me by explaining them, Zilpha," said he indifferently. "If they satisfy you it is enough, isn't it?"

That sealed her lips on the subject henceforth. If she was of no more consequence to him than a fly on the wall, why, she would not even buzz in his ear. Meanwhile her work should not suffer.

By midsumer she had visited every school within the town's limits, and become acquainted with the capabilities of each. Her energy inspired energy in others. If she entered a school-room, it was as if an electric current passed into it, arousing pupils and instructor into unwonted activity.

Little Tom was usually her companion on these expeditions, though he rarely crossed the threshold of a school-room, liking better to run about the fields to pick berries or gather flowers for Zilpha.

"These long drives are making a little Sampson of you, Tom," said she, gaily, one evening, as they drove home together. "Last spring I should have been afraid to expose you to the night air like this.

She had been out in the Ward District, where there was some "feeling," and had been beguiled into staying to tea. Now it was rapidly growing dark and a shower was threatening.

"By Jim! look at the thunder-cloud, sister," responded Tom, irreverently.

For answer the young lady drew up the carriage boot and touched the horse lightly with the whip. He started forward; there was a sudden clatter, a vision of a whiffletree dashing against his heels, and the next instant he was rearing in the shafts, and with frightened leaps, jerking along the buggy by the thill tugs. Zilpha clung to the reins, and Tom clung to Zilpha. There was a moment of sickening dread, and then the danger was past; she had the terrified animal under control. Having soothed him into quiet, she dismounted in a mud-puddle to ascertain the nature of the accident. Tugs firm; traces firm; but the bolt fastening the whiffletree in position broken in two. What was to be done? Manifestly the horse could not draw the carriage if the whiffletree was not properly secured. Locomotion hung upon that missing bolt; but how to replace it in a desolate mud-puddle fully half a mile from any house? In this emergency Miss Wentworth bethought herself of Tom's pockets; she had often said their contents would prove a mine of wealth to a pioneer. From a medley of pencils, fishing lines, and rusty nails she abstracted a bit of stout copper wire, and having backed the horse into the shafts she inserted this in place of the bolt; to prevent it drooping through the hole, she bent over the upper end by pounding it with a stone, and as an additional safeguard, she was tying a leather string about the middle of the whiffletree, when she heard the sound of the wheel.

"Has anything happened madam? Can I assist you?"

In the dusk Dr. Rodman did not recognize her till she spoke.

"It is nothing serious, thank you, doctor. I believe we're all right now; that is, if my cobbling is enough. What do you think?"

He gave a few muscular pulls at the traces and nodded approvingly.

"Yes, it seems fast. I would see you back if I could, but I'm sent for in haste. I hate to leave you this way."

"Go, never mind us. I dare say we shall get on famously," said Miss Wentworth, rather tremulously, his kind tone agitating her more than the accident.

He put her into the buggy reluctantly, and dashed away at a furious pace, but a moment later he drew rein to call to her to drive slowly.

"A neat job that, for a lady," mused he, with admiration. "And how perfectly collected she was! Most women in her place would have lost their wits; but Zilpha is no common woman. She has sense in some things," he added, twitching his mustache angrily. "H'm! It behooves her to have fortitude, if she takes upon herself a man's work. Well—get up, Charley!—I don't know why I should concern myself about the supervisor's reaching home safely; do you?"

Nevertheless he could not banish her from his mind; and as he approached her house on his return, he felt a strong impulse to call. But his pride resisted it. She might fancy he wished to conciliate her. He would have nothing to do with this strong-minded woman. He did compromise himself, however, to the extent of inquiring for her of the hired man, whom he came upon puttering about in the rain with a lantern, setting tubs under the water spouts.

Zilpha had arrived without further adventure, and was gone to watch with the "widder Skeels." "The widder thought she was made when Zilphy sot up with her," observed Caleb.

"Zilpha has womanly instincts—no question about that," sighed the doctor, driving on. "Who'd have prophesied her developing into an Amazon?"

Miss Wentworth sighed too, as she heard his wagon pass the sick woman's door. Who would have believed a man so kindly as the doctor could be so unforgiving?

Summer went by and autumn came. Little Tom had ill turns occasionally, when Dr. Rodman was sent for; but he never dropped in unbidden of an evening in the old friendly way. Zilpha had ridden over his prejudices rough-shod, and he resented it. He wished her to feel that he did. Yet in carrying out this resentment perhaps he was the greatest sufferer. His bachelor rooms were dull and cheerless. He sorely missed his pleasant hours by Squire Wentworth's open fire, and the lovely gray-eyed woman sitting opposite at her sewing; and as for Zilpha, she still had her father and Tom, and to offset the doctor's coldness, an assurance of the warm regards of many new made friends.

For she was doing a missionary work in the schools. Even the doctor admitted that, at the same time half hop-that she might confess to him, meekly, "Doctor, you was right, this was no woman's labor." It was hard work too, sometimes in the face of opposition. She had need of all her tact. There were districts which considered themselves perenially abused, others which were divided among themselves.

The Ward district belonged to the latter class. At the opening of the winter term there was "feeling" again. A scion of the house of Montague had taken the school, which pierced the Capulets to the heart for had not their peerless heir been a rejected applicant! Strife increased between the rival families. In school the youthful Capulets waged war against the teacher Montague, darkly hinting that they would "make it too hot for him," which they did, in this wise:

The stove stood in the centre of the room, between the desks and the scholars' benches. There were five rows of these, and each row of benches were joined together by their sides, being set into two narrow strips of plank. These planks were screwed to the floor; but one morning the mutinous Capulets, aided and abetted by the big boys, removed the screws that kept in place the middle row of benches, slipping rollers underneath the strips of plank. Then they ensconced themselves in the back seats of this row, as usual, the seats in front of them being unoccupied. At the teacher's advent they were studying their lessons diligently; but as he arose at the desk to conduct the morning exercises, a startling creaking was heard, followed by a rumbling as of thunder, and he looked up the aisle to see the detached seats charge down upon him like a train of cars. They dashed against the stove, upsetting it, and bringing the funnel to the floor with an awful din. The scholars rushed about the room shouting and stamping.

"Order! Let us have order!" cried the distracted schoolmaster, frenziedly catching at the scattered firebrands.

"Order! That we will! We order you on!" yelled the rebellious Capulets, ejecting him from the window, and locking the door upon him.

A little later Dr. Rodman, returning from a professional call in the neighborhood, overtook him rushing home hatless, and learned the whole story.

"As you go by the supervisor's, I wish you'd be kind enough to tell her she must look for a new teacher," said the outraged Montague, in conclusion. "I'm thinking she won't find him in this county."

I am constrained to say Dr. Rodman felt a wicked enjoyment in delivering this message. He was willing Miss Wentworth should be harrassed by her unfeminine duties. Besides he was curious to know how she would act in the matter.

"You begin to see what you have undertaken, Zilpha," said he, patronizingly. "At best, that Ward district is a tract of heathendom, and after this fresh outbreak in the school, no respectable man would risk his reputation in it. What will you do?"

"Teach it myself until I can find a substitute."

"Zilpha, are you insane? You haven't the slightest idea what you're talking about. What could you, what could any lady do, with those barbarians? They'd scalp you alive—tear you limb from limb."

He was pacing the floor excitedly.

"Oh, no. Boys have a certain chivalry; they'll respect a lady. Or, if they should prove unmanageable—which I'm bound they shan't, you know—why, I can appeal to cousin Harvey. He's always ready to help me."

"Yes, too ready, by far," thought the doctor, peevishly striding down the snowy path, "and Zilpha likes him. I should like to know what she finds to admire in that jacknapes." By which it may appear that Dr. Rodman was jealous of this handsome cousin, who had lately opened a law office in the village.

Previous to his coming, the doctor had cherished the fond conviction that the game was in his own hands. If he did not choose to marry Miss Wentworth, she might not need to break her heart over him, but she would at least marry no one else. Now this comfortable security was shaken. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that Zilpha treated him to polite indifference, while smiling fondly upon her cousin, who was assiduous in his attentions.

It was cousin Harvey that drove her in his stylish new sleigh to the Ward district next morning. Dr. Rodman saw them from his office window, and scowled. If the fellow had so much influence over her, why didn't he veto this step? Being a man, he must know Zilpha could no more control those rebellious boys than Canute could control the waves of the sea. By Jove! it was fearful to think of a gentle woman like her being subjected to such a fiery ordeal.

But, in spite of the doctor's apprehensions, the ordeal was not fiery in either a literal or a figurative sense. Miss Wentworth had not overestimated her knack at governing. The moment she seated herself at the desk, pupils acknowledged her authority, and attempted no further pranks. At the end of a fortnight she had brought the school into so orderly a state that she felt easy in trusting it to the new teacher.

Dr. Rodman, sincerely relieved, wavered between pique and admiration. He was forced inwardly to confess that, throughout her supervisorship, Zilpha had proved herself the right person in the right place; but to confess this to her required a special grace, for the doctor was not an humble man. Moreover, he wanted her to say first that she was sorry to have grieved him. But meanwhile there was this cousin Harvey, with his fascinating, insinuating ways. Already the neighbors hinted of an engagement between him and Zilpha. Dr. Rodman grew wretchedly uneasy.

"You have succeeded in public life better than I expected, Zilpha," said he in half concession, one evening, when he had met her at widow Skeel's. The sick woman had suffered a relapse, and was lying in a doze.

"Ah?" returned Miss Wentworth, quietly cooling the brow of the fevered patient.

The doctor had given his medical directions for the night, but instead of leaving at once, he stood leaning over a chair, watching the graceful motions of Zilpha's fingers. How gentle and sympathetic her touch was! Ah, what a physician's wife she might have made, if only—well, he had played the simpleton.

"Zilpha, I'll admit my prejudice was a foolish one," he broke forth, impetuously. "I'm afraid you've thought me rather unfriendly, this last year."

"Don't let it trouble you, doctor. I haven't lacked friends."

She couldn't help saying something bitter. His long coldness had tortured her more than he knew.

"You havn't lacked friends? No, I should think not, Zilpha. Your cousin Harvey is a host in himself, even if you had no others."

"Yes."

Miss Wentworth deliberately wrung the napkin out of ice water and replaced it on the sleeper's forehead, while Dr. Rodman looked on moodily, plucking at the fringe of the tidy under his head.

"You seem to be very fond of Mr. Nye, Zilpha."

"I am," she said with feeling, "and have great reason to be."

A long pause, occupied by Zilpha in straightening the coverlet, by the doctor in frowning at the bed-post, and he cried abruptly:

"They say you are going to marry him, Zilpha. Is it true?"

"How can I!" she laughed, blushing, "when I'm to be a bride-maid at his wedding?"

His face brightened as if he had stepped into a sunbeam.

"You are not going to marry him? Truly, Zilpha? Blessing on you, child! Then will you marry me?"

Miss Wentworth shook her head, her finger on her lip. The widow was waking. Dr. Rodman precipitately retreated to his stand by the rocking chair until she dozed again.

"You haven't answered me, Zilpha," he said then. "Will you be kind, and assume the responsibility of this savage, cross-grained man?"

She met his eye, smiling.

"You forget my official labors, sir."

Dr. Rodman made a quick gesture of impatience.

"What have they to do with the question, Zilpha? Can't you spare time to care for me?"

"If you wished it, I might—perhaps. But you know you detest ladies engaged in public duties. You said—"

"I'll take you, if permitted, public duties and all," said the doctor, with such abject humility that Zilpha was touched, but replied mischievously:

"Oh, I thought if there was anything you abhorred, it was a strong-minded woman."

"So I do, when her strong-mindedness overshadows her feminine graces. And I assure you, Zilpha," added Dr. Rodman, with a twinkle in his eye, "you won't catch me marrying any other lady supervisor."

Legalized Robbery.

The term seems harsh and paradoxical, yet nothing less will express the pernicious practice that has obtained, under the law, in this State, by the general use of the accepted forms of exemption notes, on which, without notice, judgments are confessed, executions issued, and men's property is seized and sacrificed to satisfy the selfish greed of creditors who may perchance get the first writs, or of unscrupulous lawyers who may be retained to make the confession. It has been reduced to such a system, and carried to such an extreme, that it is but a short degree removed from stealing, under disguise of law. The people are beginning to see and feel the evils growing out of it, and to fully comprehend the jeopardy in which every commercial and business interest is placed by it. The crushing and crashing that is going on in every direction has served to open their eyes, and is calling forth a general demand for a remedy. Under the pressure of hard times or of a sudden panic such as we have had here for a few days, the Prothonotary's office becomes a sort of financial slaughter house, where men's property is placed upon the block and cut up, the choice bits being taken for lawyers' fees and costs, and the rough meat, hide and hoofs thrown to the honest creditors.

It is no fault of the officers of the law that these things occur, nor are the attorneys entirely to blame for this condition of affairs, though in many instances they are justly censurable for the injustice that is done by their indecent haste to rush judgements upon the docket, and in pushing men down who are making a vigorous and manly struggle to regain their feet. The trouble in the main is with the people themselves in tolerating a practice which, if not an open violation of law, is at least a flagrant violation or every principle of equity.

The giving and taking of these judgment notes may not be a legal fraud, but there is no question but what it is a moral fraud. And we firmly believe, if put to a thorough test and carried to the proper tribunal, it would be declared a legal fraud as well. A man owes half a dozen persons equal sums, each debt is equally honest and meritorious, and each creditor is entitled to the full amount of his obligation, or at least to such proportion as the debtor's assets will pay, whatever it may be. The debtor gives one or more of these creditors judgment notes, which they enter, and upon which they issue executions, levy upon and sell his property for just what it will bring under forced sale. Out of the proceeds they recover every dollar of their claims with the exorbitant costs and attorney's commission attached thereto, before other creditors who may not have been so fortunate can get a cent. If it takes all the proceeds of the sale to pay these preferred creditors, then the others are left entirely in the cold. It perchance, there is a morsel left—there rarely is—it is tossed to the others to divide as they may see fit. This is the practice, and we submit that it is in violation of the fundamental principles of law and equity which places all men on an equal footing, and recognize alike the rights of all. There is no principle of law and equity that admits of feeding one and starving another—that will admit of the payment of one creditor in full, while another is left out entirely, their claims being equally just and meritorious. Hence these sweeping exemptions are a fraud upon their face, and the sooner they are wiped out the better it will be alike for debtor and creditor, and for the business morals of the community.

No argument can be adduced in their favor. No benefit whatever is derived by the business world from their use. On the other hand, except to a few money-grabbers, curbstone-brokers and greedy lawyers, they are a perfect curse, bringing in their wake a train of evils that ramify every commercial and domestic interest. As evidence of this we need only contrast the situations where they are used in common business and where they are not. In Ohio and other States west of us, they are repudiated as a thing unclean. In the western part of our own State, and in Allegheny and other counties in the west, they have been discarded and as a result we find a healthier state of affairs financially, and in proportion to population, sixty-five per cent. less judgments, and fifty er pcent. less failures. We know of no State outside of our own where they have been adopted or recognised as any part of their business code, yet they suffer less, and their losses are no greater, if so great, as our own. The reason simply is, that men are more careful in their credits, more cautious about their securities, and better men can be got for bail, than under this robbing system which ignores all law, sets aside all justice and over-rides all, errors or misfortunes.

At least one-half of our abominable credit system with all its evils, can be attributed to the use of this kind of paper. Tradesmen will allow persons having a little real or personal property to run bills, and in settlement will take their judgment notes, knowing that in case of non-pa entthey can issue upon them and sweep away their all, even to the dishes their children eat upon, to satisfy their claim. If they had no recourse to such a mode of collecting, they would insist on ready pay, and would thereby not only benefit themselves but the customers as well.

In the early history of the Commonwealth we had no law exempting any class or amount of property from levy and sale. The law gave the creditor full power to enter the cabin of the settler, and sell everything he possessed, from the roof over his head to the bed he slept on, and the plate he eat from. In 1821, our law-makers, convinced of the injustice that was constantly being done to defenceless women and children, passed a law exempting certain specified articles of personal property from levy and sale. This was supplemented in 1849, by the three hundred dollar exemption act. But in these latter days our astute practitioners have gotten up a device for over-riding the statute, in the form of a clause whereby the lord of creation can waive the rights and benefits of all laws exempting property from levy and sale, and thereby defraud his wife and little ones from the protection which the laws of the State provides for them.

The man who signs one of these notes signs a power of attorney to the holder to take the bed from under his wife and the food from the mouths of his children in certain contingencies. And the man who trusts him and then takes that kind of a paper as the first step towards recovering, is a party to the wrong.

The common law has for all time, recognized the right of inquisition and the correction of errors. But it was reserved for these law-evading and law-defying documents to waive even that.

Finally, as a crowning piece, comes the attorney's fee of three dollars for the confession, and an addition of five per cent. for collecting. Nor is the fee limited by the size of the note. It is the same on a judgment of five dollars, as on one of five hundred, and is added exactness to all confessions. There are scores of instances that can be cited where the costs equal or exceed the original debt, which is just that much more added to the crushing power of these iniquitous instruments of financial torture.

But if we mistake not, their time has about come. The current of popular feeling is setting in so strongly against them that the people themselves will make the remedy, if our law-makers do not. And it is right that they should.

The other day a would-be fashionable lady called at a neighbor's at what she thought was supper time. "Come in," said the neighbor, "we are having tableaux." "I'm so glad," said the visitor, "I thought I smelt 'em, and I like them better than anything for supper."

Railways.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 18
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 26
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 06
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 34
Curtin	34	10 22	8 44
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 13	9 37
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 26
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 55	6 09
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 25	P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 35	
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25	
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10	

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 14	4 24
Yeagertown F.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.	8 19	12 44	4 45
Naginy F.	8 29	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m ; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

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v6n5-4t

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v7n26m

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co's Bank. v6n1-1y.

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BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

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DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

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A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

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FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

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DRUGGIST.

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MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
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Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penn R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 62-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DICKINSON CO., KANSAS,
Jan. 25, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.

Dear Sir:—In looking over the columns of your paper of Jan. 12th, I see you have been so kind as to insert a short communication penned by me.

As I did not tell the whole story, will try and finish at my leisure. A great many inquire about government land. Would state here, for the benefit of any contemplating a trip to Kansas, that there is plenty of government land in this State, but none in Dickinson county. If there was any in this county it would be gobbled up mighty quick. By going a short distance west, north or south of this, you can find any amount of land belonging to the government—just as good land as any in the State of Kansas. You may say this is in wood or water; or at least that is the *hub* most eastern men wish to ride. Let us reason a little. In counties where the herd law exists, it requires no fencing, and you can purchase wood by the cord, cut ready for the stove, at four or five dollars. I personally know this to be a fact, as I have been cutting and hauling to town and find the market glutted at this price. This don't sound so blue on the wood question, and don't think it can be got for less than that on the streets in Bellefonte. Nearly every section of land in the county has living water on it, and good water can be had on bottom land by digging from 12 to 20 feet, on up land from 40 to 50 feet.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Soldiers often offer their claims for a mere song in the east, and to the man who has as dearly earned his 160 acres of government land as the soldier has, I would say, Don't beg any man to take your claim. Come out and see what it is like for yourself. Have not the least doubt that the nine-tenths of those who do come will remain, and if you reside on it, get your patent. It will readily sell from $500 to $1,500. Many of you will not have to stay more than six months or a year, and if you would do nothing you would still make money by selling your claim. Any one buying a claim of a soldier (who has not resided on his land six months) is throwing his money away. Great many soldiers and young men do not like to risk coming here until they can accumulate enough to start on, and many cannot fix in their minds what amount it would require. I would say to a soldier or young man expecting to enter land under the Homestead act, if you have from $300 to $500 to start on, you can start on that amount quite handy. You will only want enough to buy a couple yoke of cattle, costing $75, plow and harrow. You then have all the outfit you need for your first crop. If you don't expect to make your living off your farm after the first year, had better purchase a ticket for the *round* trip, come here and spend your little *all* in one year, and go home again.

I have in this and my former letter endeavored to answer a great many of your readers who have written me, and might close up by copying a short piece from the Whichita *Eagle*.

A poor illiterate girl from the yellow clay banks of North Carolina, came up to Sedgwick county with some acquaintances about three years ago. As everybody was taking up claims she took one also, although without a cent to pay the government price. She came to Wichita and, regardless of the laughs her short linsy poke dress provoked, went to work minding her own business, laying up her wages and learning new ideas of dress and carriage from those around her. The girl started for "Old North Carolina" to see some of her benighted relatives, a few weeks since. She was dressed *a la mode* —pin back and all, had a deed of that 160 acres of land in her pocket and $150 in money, all of which she had earned by hard, honest labor and thanks to nobody.

More anon. CENTRE COUNTY BOY.

[We received the following communication last week, too late to go in that issue of our paper; athough it is, as we might say, the "day after the fair," and too late to stir up any latent patriotism for Washington's birthday, yet the suggestions are of no little significance for this Centennial year. We, therefore, offer it to our readers in the department of "Letters from the people." —ED.]

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

The 22d of February is the anniversary of the birth-day of George Washington. The day and the occasion is to be held in hallowed remembrance by the people of this country, though it is not observed to that extent which we hope will be the case in time to come. Washington was a rare man. In all history, early and late, we do not find a rarer one. As a patriot, statesman, man and Christian, where shall we look for his equal? In his life, what devotion to his country—what sacrifice to public good—what dignity, ability and incorruptible integrity, as a servant of the people. What a character was his! It stands out like a weighty column, a huge dome, a lofty mountain, so great are its proportions. Wherever and whatever he was, there he was the great and good man. Not even slander, and prejudice, falsehood and malignity, have ever injured his fair name. It would not be easy to measure the influence of Washington's life upon our people. It was great in his own day, and is greater still in ours. Whether as Chief Magistrate of the nation, as commander-in-chief of the army, or to the various councils to which he was called, we find him ever the same true, efficient, noble and great man. He filled his post whatever it was. Possessed of remarkable common sense, of a rare insight into men, grasping the genius and philosophy of life, and its events and purposes, his judgment never failed to be that of wisdom. He was wise, energetic, thorough. As the first President of the nation he was among the best. In fact to whom, all things considered, shall we look for an equal in his successors, good and great men as most of them have been. He was the magistrate of the people. His measures were for the people. He was no partizan, but an American President of an American people. To those who love their country; to those who are in the Republican movement, the memory and deeds of Washington will also possess a peculiar force and beauty. Had he lived till now—had it been his destiny to have been on the active stage of life in 1876, most assuredly he would have led this great Republican movement. His head, his heart, and his soul would have been in it, and to its very depths. It would have inspired him to action, as would be the death of those influences which any classes are working against the country.

Wasnington repeatedly warned his countrymen against foreign influence. To see his own words:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people should be constantly awake. It is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican government."

His voice, too, spoke out in favor of such naturalization as would protect those interests which he well knew, in the coming future, would be in peril. He saw the perils that would surround the ballot-box. He saw that the right of suffrage would be shamefully outraged. Accordingly he has often expressed opinions that very strenuous laws should be enacted. As the birth-day of so great a man as him who stands out so grandly and gigantically on the page of history, as this epoch in the year comes, let us remember and observe it truly and as becomes Americans. Let the boom of cannon, the ring of bells, the word of eloquence, the banquet, the bon-fire and illumination, tell that he is ever the same idol in our minds and hearts; that he who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," who was the Father of his Country, is still first and foremost, and most perpetual and hallowed in our memories. There never was but one Washington. There never will be another. It was a happy fortune that America possessed him. Let Americans, therefore, do him honor, and bow to that shrine whereon rest the genius of Liberty, Freedom and Patriotism. E.

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

We give space to the following composition from one of our subscribers.

HONESTY.

Honesty is often recommended to those who seem more especially to need the recommendation by the common saying, that honesty is the best policy.

This maxim is to a certain extent true, and born out of experience. The dishonest man is continually undermining his own credit; and not only is credit the first requisite for obtaining the conveniences of life, which can be bought or hired, but all our social blessings, arising from the confidence, esteem and love of our fellow-men, which depends essentially on good faith.

Our conscience and our reason fully approves of a state of things that secure the enjoyments of prosperity, confidence, esteem and affection to him who alone desired them. So far, then, the common saying that honesty is the best—that is, the most profitable policy, has a good foundation both in experience and sound reason.

Those who recommend honesty on the ground of its being the best policy, advises men to act from a motive which in some, perhaps the most important cases, may lead them into dishonesty.

Steal no more! cease to do evil! learn to do well! These are the simple precepts addressed to the conscience of man, without leaving it to their discretion—to destroy in what case they may do evil, if in all others they do well.

J. B. BROBST.

MR. EDITOR: A Musical Convention, conducted by Prof. Meyer, of Aaronsburg, commencing on the 7th and ending on the 11th inst., was held at Jacksonville. The concert, we think, is worthy of a notice in your columns. During the winter, Mr. George Hoy of Jacksonville, has had the young singers especially under his training. At the close of his term of instruction, he called to his aid Prof. Meyer to take charge of a musical convention which closed with a concert, at which the string band of Aaronsburg gave their services, and added much to the entertainment. The concert was one which is seldom equalled, and very rarely surpassed, even in larger places than Jacksonville. Prof. Meyer is worthy of such a class, and the class worthy of their leader, who is not only fully qualified for his work, but possesses prominently the faculty for doing the right thing in the right place, thus retaining fully the confidence of his class. The concert showed not only that the class had made fine progress under Mr. Hoy's instruction, and that the singers proved musical talent of a high order, but also that Prof. Meyer is just the man to call it out, and exercise it to the best advantage. The string band, too, was fully equal to the occasion, doing honor to themselves and adding much to our enjoyment. The concert was one which gave the audience much to praise, and nothing to censure. While listening to it we though of the refining, ennobling influence which such musical culture has upon a community, and sincerely wished that others might be prompted to "go and do likewise."

ROBERT SAMUEL.

Senool Reports.

Report of Black Oak school, Huston township, for month ending Feb. 17. Whole number in attendance during month, males 14, females 9; total, 23; average number in attendance during month, males 11, females 8; per cent. of attendance during month, males 79, females 89; total, 83. There were four that didn't miss a day, viz: Maggie Martin, Annie Stivel, Clara Dougherty, Mary Martin; and four that only missed one day. R. N. ELLENBARGER, Teacher.

Report of Bitner school, Liberty twp.: Whole number in attendance during the month, males 23, females 21; total, 44; average of attendance, males 20, females 20; total, 40; per cent. of attendance, males 90, females 94; total, 92. 22 were present every day during the month, namely: Travil's, Lena and Lerena Smith, Joseph, Hattie and Eva Bridgens, Ida, Delarmar and Dorsa Bitner, Edgar, Anna and Bertie Clark, William, Jerret, Jennie and Gertie Gunsallus, Lida and Flora Kunes, Flora and Marion Swartz, Cressie Long, and Eugene Wentzel. Seven missed but one day. W. F. HALL,
Teacher.

Report of Marsh Creek school, No. 5, Boggs township, for the third month, ending February 17th, 1876. Whole number in attendance during month, males 34, females 27; total, 61; average number in attendance during month, males 31, females 21; total, 52; per cent. of attendance during month, males 91, females 79; total, 85. Branches of study—spelling 60; reading, 51; alphabet, 1; writing 46; mental arithmetic, 50; written arithmetic, 43; geography, 6; grammar, 11. Rudiments in vocal music, map and pencil drawing daily; history and physiology every alternate day; essays and declamations weekly, the essays being put in the form of a paper which is read by two, entitled the "Mountain Chief." Six girls, viz: Anna E. Reed, Jennie E. Walker, Rachel M. Confer, Mollie M. Zimmerman, Angeline C. Walker, Anna C. Walker, and seventeen boys, viz: Harry E. Walker, Clarance E. Walker, Ulyses S. Walker, E. Green Walker, Thomas G. Zimmerman, Martin A. Shank, Orrv U. Reed, Sylvester G. Reed, Oscar F. Butler, James E. Confer, Seymore R. Confer, David E. Heaton, James E. Poorman, Wm. J. Butler, George W. Heaton, Thomas C. Poorman and Jack J. Heaton did not miss a day during the month. Twenty-two visitors, including Supt. H. Meyer. Addresses received, only 3. Eliza A. Walker, misspelt 4 words out of 1080—spelt during the month in advanced class; 2 more misspelt 7 each, and 2 more 9 each. A very agreeable school, and all in all, we are having a pleasant time.

A. E GARBRICK, Teacher.

THE HARD TIMES.

Have We Come to the End of the Story.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* thinks we have reached the bottom rock of business depression, and says six or seven very cogent reasons can be given for this hopeful belief, which may be condensed thus:

First—The California mines in 1876 will produce $100,000, and in 1877, fifty millions more.

Second—The excess of our exports over our imports in the fiscal year of 1874-75, was $57,000,000. This will be increased in that which ends in June, '76, probably to $70,000,000.

Third—The Centennial will bring to us seven millions of people, whose average expenses will not be less than ten dollars, making $70,000,000. A Philadelphia calculator estimates the visitors at a hundred millions of people.

Fourth—We are nearly out of debt, which is the corner-stone of our improvement, and we are to build on this solid rock. The amount of debts liquidated the last year, can not well be estimated.

Fifth—Our general economy, which has been taught the last three years, during which time our merchants have been sorely tried.

Sixth—The overwhelming crops of our country will make us all rich. A year's failure of crops in Europe, with our own immense capital comparatively unemployed, would produce a demand such as we have never seen. There is no limit to our crop production, nor that of our gold, silver and copper.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

The merchants have spent the week in discussing the merits of the late thefts with a view of preventing future depredations on their property in the nighttime.

WHEAT—Wheat is the centre of attraction in our grain market. The market is very tame east; but prices for prime to choice are firmly maintained. The offerings in our market are up to the average, considering the state of the roads. The mills are well supplied and the surplus is being shipped to other markets. There is some competition among buyers, although the men of large means try to monopolize the business. Farmers are generally wide-awake, and sell to those who pay the highest prices.

CORN—Corn is being freely offered, principally on the cob. The market just now is limited, and the surplus of our county cannot be shipped to a foreign market at our current prices. Holders will await future developments with some interest.

RYE The amount of rye offering is hardly sufficient for quotation.

OATS—There is very little oats changing hands.

HAY—Hay is in abundant supply. From $18 to $20 per ton are the current prices.

STRAW—Straw is quite scarce. Those who offer it for sale ask about twice as much as it is worth to consumers. Its market value is from $8 to $10 per ton.

BUTTER—Our market is always deficient in good palatable butter. There is no commodity offered in our market that is so uncertain in quality as the ave age butter retailed at the stores. This is an evil of long standing which has been a source of great dissatisfaction to butter buyers, and the query is how to remedy or abate the evil. We suggest that one step toward it would be the establishment of a curb-stone market, where the producers would deal direct with the consumers. Those who make poor butter would have an opportunity of taking it home, or of selling it at prices below the market rate for good butter.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@ 5
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats,	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	7 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	10
Apples, per bush	100
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	30
Chickens, per piece	20
Turkeys, per pound	16
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	14
Bacon	14½ & 15
Lard, per pound	12
Eggs, per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush—new	50
Dried Beef	26
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	21
Canned Tomatoes, per can	05
Oranges, per doz	80
Lemons, per doz	21

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	123½	123¾
" 5 20 " '62, M. and N	Called	
" " " '64, " "	Bonds.	
" " " '65, " "	118	11 ¾
" " " '65, J. and J	119½	126
" " " '67, " "	122¾	122¾
" " " '68, " "	122¼	123½
" 10-40's compon	121½	121¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	127	128
New 5's, Reg. 1881	118½	119½
" " c 1881	118½	119
Gold	113¾	11 ⅝
Silver	07	09
Pennsylvania	56½	56⅝
Reading	51⅝	51¾
Philadelphia and Erie	21⅞	21⅝
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅝
" Valley	62¼	63
United R. R. of J	140¾	141
Oil Creek	15½	15⅝
Northern Central	38¾	39⅛
Central Transportation	49	50
Nesquehoning	5¾	6
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	105½	105⅝

THE additional 4 cents tobacco, proposed by the Democratic tariff, is four cents a pound. They are preparing to pension rebel soldiers, and pay the bogus cotton claims. Cruse will have to start his repudiation party, or raise the price of his five-cent cigars.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 1876.

COL. SCOTT'S SUB-IDY.

As Col. Thomas A. Scott has been honestly pleading to have the people of the United States, by their Congressmen and President, guarantee the interest upon the bonds of Scott's Texas and Pacific railway, I feel justified in stating to your readers what we, the people, through our agents at Washington, have already done for Col. Scott.

The total of Texas Pacific land grants is 34 040,320 acres, and Col. Scott, who like Oliver Twist, is pleading for more, says of this grant:

"The intrinsic value of the lands thus acquired is greater than that of any grant yet made to a single corporation. In extent, these lands exceed the aggregate areas of the States of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In climate, soil, and resources of minerals and precious metals, timber, and water-power, they include the choicest regions of the continent. They are part of the famous grazing lands of Texas, which, although agriculture is steadily encroaching upon them, will long maintain the pre-eminence as a stock-raising State. They include alluvial lands bordering innumerable water-courses, unsurpassed for the production of cotton, corn and tobacco. They share the fertile and almost illimitable basins of farming and grazing lands in the wide stretch between the Rio Grande and the Gila rivers, and their value is enhanced by the newly-appreciated mineral wealth of the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona. They extend even into the delightful, vine-growing domains of Southern California. There are unproductive sections, but fewer of such than upon any other route, as will be readily seen from a study of the geographical characteristics."

The Illinois Central R. R. received a land grant of 2,595,000 acres, and of these, 2,179,400 acres have been sold for the sum of $24,900,883. With the 400,000 acres yet unsold that company will realize more than $30,000,000, or more than the total cost of building the road. If these acres of Scott's company, the intrinsic value of which is so great, bring as much per acre, his company will realize the modest sum of four hundred million dollars. As there are about forty millions of people in the United States at this writing, this is about equivalent to "we, the people" every man, woman, boy and girl, in this country, including the baby, giving my friend Scott a ten dollar bill apiece. I ask you, Mr. Editor, "Is it not time to stop this thing?"

KEELY'S MOTOR.

Not long since two gentlemen were walking down Twentieth street, and while passing what appeared to be a half grown one-horse stable, were scared considerably by four bricks shooting across the street directly in front of them, as if shot from a keg of nitro-glicerine. As these four shooting bricks left a hole in the front of the stable, nearly as large as the remainint portion of the concern, an alarm was given, and it turned out that it all happened by Keely's Motor, going off half cocked.

As it has not been a year since Keely asked for three months in which to complete certain machinery, requisite to enable his Motor to run an engine from here to New York in 60 minutes, with only a gill of water, under hydraulic pressure, it became absolutely necessary for him to do something, or the fools who have been supplying the cash so liberally, would soon stop the supply, and so a small sized explosion was arranged and set off, and nearly one half of the front of his work shop knocked out, and the next day, in flaming head lines, our city papers informed a gullible public that Keely's Motor hurled a plug that had been inserted in the end of one of the pipes of his machine, with terrific force through a brick wall and buried itself in the opposite side of the street. Keely is as sharp as a steel trap, but his Motor won't work, and the Centennial will come and go without any Keely Motor, except in the imagination of the deluded New Yorkers, who, it is said, put up $100,000 to set the Motor in motion.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. William S. Stokely is ambitious to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and has just given himself a good "send off" with the professional politicians by making an assessment of $6,000 upon his policemen for political purposes—a corruption fund, the respectable voter terms it. As we are having a hip and shoulder struggle between the tax payers and tax squanderers, with the odds in favor of the first, I am of the opinion that when the general average, including "item conduct" is duly considered, our Mayor will lack the "general average," requisite for promotion. And this is real gratifying to the many friends in this city of Hon John B. Packer, whom the respectable portion of our citizens really hope to see made Governor Hartranft's successor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

William H. Westervelt, who was convicted of complicity in the abduction of Charlie Ross, and sentenced six months ago to 7 years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary, was waited upon by his counsel a few days ago, to convey the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs Westervelt, the mother of the prisoner. "Now, they can do with me as they like," sobbed Westervelt, as he fell upon his knees and wept as though his heart would break. After his paroxysm of grief had somewhat subsided, the Rev. Mr Ruth, the moral instructor of the prison, said: "William, I thought you guilty when on trial, and guilty when convicted, but I say now, that not only I, but all here believe in the innocence of the crime with which you are charged."

We are never to have done with the scandel of the Scott M. E. church, in this city Mrs. Carrie Norman, who charged brother Rudolph with sitting in sister Thomas' lap, and who has a suit for $10,000 now pending against several members of the church, for damages done her character, has had a suit for perjury instituted against her by Philip Rudolph.

The plaintiff swore that Carrie E. Norman had committed malicious perjury in saying that she never had any other name than Carrie E. Norman; that she never was in prison; that she never was indicted of larceny; that she never lived with one Weldon, as his wife; that she never forged the name of L. C. Pierson; that she never forged the name of Sarah Carlin; that she was never arrested from Laird and Spruce streets; that she never withdrew from the Scott M. E church, and that she was never guilty of violating a certain commandment. Dr. Frank C. Mellville swore that Mrs. Norman had passed as one Weldon's wife, at 315 Lombard street. Sarah Carlin testified that Mrs. Norman stole $1,000 from her brother-in-law, Mr. Blood of Atlantic City, and was arrested and taken to the Central station on the charge, but was released upon refunding $700. Other witnesses testified to such other naughty doings of sister Norman, that I am led to believe that the whole church scandal has arisen simply because brother Rudolph failed to choose Carrie's lap in which to rest his weary head.

A neighbor of mine recently married a lively and sensible country girl from near Media, in this State; they spent about a month in Florida and returned this week; the young wife says it is a nice place but desperately hard on kid gloves, as every lady and gentleman she met had holes in the finger ends of their gloves, caused by their frantic efforts to scratch the eyes out of numberless infinitesimal blackberry ticks which hang on with a pertinacity similar to that with which grim death is said to take hold of a lineal descendent of Ham, in whom a total and permanent cessation of the vital forces has taken place.

Two murderers are under the sentence of death, Pat. Quingley, who shot his wife, and Fletcher, who shot Hanley. As these were murders deliberately planned and determined upon for years before their execution, it is scarcely probable that Governor Hartranft will prevent them dancing on this air. J. W. F.

New Advertisements.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1876 just issued.

☞ Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 65 cents; with cloth covers 65 cts.

Address, JAMES VICK,
9-4-eow Rochester, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

THE

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Principal Features—Small Expenses, Absolute Security, Large Return Premiums, Prompt Payment of Losses, and Liberality to the "Insured."

MAJOR R. KENT, General Agent.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Special Agent.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 16, 1875.

A meeting of the Centre county policy holders of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was held in the office of James H. Rankin, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Local Board, the aim of which will be to advance their own and the Company's interests and supervise "Loans."

The organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

Robt. Valentine, Ironmaster, Bellefonte, President.

James Y. McKee, Vice President and Prof. of Languages, State College, Vice-President.

George W. Jackson, Banker, Bellefonte, Treasurer.

James H. Rankin, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Secretary.

Finance Committee.

James L. Sommerville, Civil Engineer, Bellefonte, Chairman.

Budd Thompson, Surveyor, Martha Furnace.

J. Fearon Mann, Axe Manufacturer, Bellefonte.

Directors.

James Calder, Pres't State College, State College, Chairman.

James I Thompson, Banker, Lemont.

Harry R. Curtin, Ironmaster, Roland

David W. Holt, Miner and Shipper of Coal, Philipsburg.

Israel J. Grenoble, Merchant, Spring Mills.

Geo. W. Hoover, Lumber Dealer and Contractor, Philipsburg.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the regular quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November of each year.

Adjourned.

v8n8-tf JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary.

Timothy Seed &c.

FOR SALE.

A FINE LOT OF

Timothy Seed,

ORCHARD GRASS,

AND

WISCONSIN

LARGE CLOVER SEED,

JUST RECEIVED

FROM THE WEST,

And for sale by

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN.

v8n7-tf

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that application will be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring the payment of a local license by peddlers of Tinware, &c., within the county of Centre. W. T. TWITMIRE,

v8n7-4 GEORGE WOLF.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to pass a law, repealing the law approved the 10th day of April, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Act Relative to the Fees of Notaries Public in the counties of Centre and Lycoming, increasing the fees thereof fifty per centum," so far as the said law relates to the county of Centre.

v8n6-4t GEORGE GROSS.

"9999." MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes. Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make $200 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Thousands can now secure paying business, and constant income. This is the "chance of a lifetime," and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is A FORTUNE for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a recipe, jewelry, or other humbug, but a SAFE and SURE guaranteed business opportunity. Sample box, circulars, &c., &c., are sent at cost, 20 cents, only, to introduce it; none free, and none need reply unless they want to make $2000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how 'tis done." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

$ DOWN WITH HARD TIMES $

SAVE MONEY, and to do it, buy money's worth. The great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass., since 1873, has sold goods to 125,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Fancy and Staple Goods, Groceries, Books, Cutlery, Glassware, &c., &c., at about half price, and sells everything at only one dollar.

First Hands. It buys from manufacturers and first hands, and can sell for $1 what country dealers ask $2 to $3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 200,000 patrons. See our circulars.

We Can and will sell you goods at less than any other house. We send by mail or express C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital required.

ONE CENT buys a postal card. Send one for all our papers, circulars and lists. We can and do sell $2 articles $2 books, &c., all for a single dollar. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets, Pipes, Violins, Guitars, Castors, in fact 2000 articles all at one dollar. Send now and save money. You can do it, please try. Address all orders to H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass.

v8n2eow

Wanted--Situations.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL ROOFER and Tinner desires a situation. Can give the best of references. Will go anywhere. Address TINNER, this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION

We desire all consumers of Goods in our Line to know that we have declared

WAR

On High Prices, and shall continue to

ASSAULT

All goods sold at Big Profits, until we shall have

DEFEATED

All competition, and proven to

THOUSANDS

Of our customers that they can buy of us

THE MOST,

THE BEST,

AND THE CHEAPEST

GOODS FOR THE MONEY

S. & A. LOEB.

vol7-48 [Successors to LOEB, MAY & LOEB.]

Legal.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF William Everhart, dec'd. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of William Everhart, deceased, late of College Twp., Centre county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM EVERHART,
JAMES EVERHART,
Executors.

Boalsburg, Feb. 1st, 1876. 8-2-6*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of W. L. Wilson, committee of Jacob Daniel, a lunatic, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, March 3d, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

J. L. SPANGLER,
v8n7-3t Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE of Jacob C. Bechdel. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob C. Bechdel, late of Liberty township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. BECHDEL,
DANIEL BECHDEL, Executors.

Blanchard, Jan. 28, 1876 8-5-6*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF John Hasson, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Hasson, deceased, of Harris township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM P. HASSON,
WILSON W. LEECH,
Executors.

Boalsburg, January 12, 1876. v8n2-6.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county the undersigned will expose to public sale on Saturday, March 4, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Bellefonte, the following described real estate of Elizabeth Stone, deceased:

Lot No. 1—Beginning at a post thence by Julian Furnace lands North 54 degrees, East 153/4 perches to post near small pines, thence by lands of Andrew Hunter North 14 degrees East 49 perches to post at the northwest side of old road, thence along same side of old road South 54 degrees West 153/4 perches to post, thence South 14 degrees 39 perches to place of beginning, containing three acres and forty perches, more or less.

Lot No. 2—Beginning at post thence North 14 degrees West 36 perches to a post, thence South 44 degrees West 22½ perches to post, thence South 14 degrees East 39 perches to stones, thence North 54 degrees East 23½ perches to place of beginning, containing five acres and allowance, both said tracts of lands lying and situate on Muncy Ridge, in Patton township, Centre county.

JOHN G. LOVE,
v8n7-3t Administrator.

BRIDGE LETTING.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until March 4th, 1876, for the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Bald Eagle Creek at Curtin's Forge. Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. of said day. The contractor will be required to furnish all the materials and build the bridge according to the specifications of a civil engineer which can now be seen at the office of the said Commissioners in the Court House. By order of the Board.

ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
N. J. BALL,
Commissioners.

J. S. BARNHART, Clerk. v8n7-3t

EXECUTOR' NOTICE.—WHEREAS, LETters testamentary to the estate of Thomas Huston, late of [The Junction] Walker township, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay to

JAMES HUSTON,
JAS. P. COBURN,
Executors.

Aaronsburg, Jan. 17, 76. v8n4-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Stone, deceased, late of Indiana county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. LOVE,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Administrator.
8-5-6

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

Legal.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Penn'a, the undersign will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, March 16th, 1876, the following described real estate of Richard McClain dec'd, late of Blair county, to wit: The undivided south half of a certain messuage and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Penn St., in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a fronting 2 feet on the said Penn street, and extending in that breadth 120 feet to Decatur alley.

Also, all that certain messuage and lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre, and the state of Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Spring street, at the corner of a lot of Samuel Van Trier, thence by the south line of said lot, in a westerly direction to the public road, along Spring street, thence by the line of the said road south 19 feet and 7 inches to a post, thence by land of D. G. Bush, in an easterly direction by a line parallel with the line of lands of Samuel Van Trier, to Spring street, in a northerly direction 19 feet and 7 inches, to the place of beginning, it being the northern part of No. 10, in the general plan of said borough.

On the lot first above described, is a two-story frame dwelling house, 16 by 28 feet, containing five rooms, with cellar under the whole building, and necessary outbuildings; and on the lot last described, is a large brick dwelling house, three stories high, containing nine rooms and hall, with range, gas, water and bath room in said building, which is finished throughout in the most substantial manner.

The sale of the property first described, will commence at 2 o'clock, and the last described at 3 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold on liberal terms, to be made known on day of sale.

JANE McCLAIN,
FRANK M'CLAIN,
Feb. 10, 1876. Adm'r's of R. McClain, dec'd.
8-7-4t

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF Centre county from January 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1876.

JOHN B. MITCHELL,
Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan. 1, 1876.		
To outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1875	$ 3,304 45	
To amount assessed for 1875	34,691 51	
To amount received from Commissioners of Centre county	5,440 08	
To amount received from Unseated Lands	3 30	
To amount received from redemption Unseated Lands	22 30	
To amount proceeds Treasurer's sale Unseated Lands	801 35	
To amount transferred from Military fund	94 91	
To amount balance due Treasurer	3,016 99	$42,976 89
Jan. 1, 1876.	CR.	
By amount balance Jan. 1, 1875	$ 6,126 31	
By amount outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1875	37,937 96	
By amount warrants paid by Treasurer	34,785 97	
By amount transferred to attorneys for col	375 41	
By amnt exonerations and commission allowed col.	2,141 24	
By amount stationery for Treasurer's offie	10 00	
By amount Treasurer's salary	2,000 00	$82,976 89
By balance due Treas		$3,048 99

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in acct. with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Jan. 1. 1875.	DR.	
To amount outstanding taxes at last settlement	$5,442 78	
To am't assessed for 1875	3,805 80	
To amount received from Commissioners of Centre county	3,571 63	
To amout charged back at last settlement	1,181 43	$14,002 63
Jan. 1, 1876.	CR.	
By amount balance at last settlement	$1,024 06	
By amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1876	5,618 13	
By amount State Treasurer's receipts	5,300 83	
By amount transferred to Att'ys for collection	430 77	
By amount exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	389 34	
By amount Treasurer's commissions	98 67	
By amount bal. in hands of Treasurer	1,160 83	$14,026 63
To balance at settlement due State Jan. 1, 1876		$1,169 53

MILITIA FUND.

Jan. 1, 1876.	DR.	
To amount outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1875	$366 76	$366 76
Jan. 1, 1876.	CR.	
By amount outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1876	$134 66	
By amount transferred to Att'ys for collecton	85 56	
By amount of exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	46 42	
By amount Treasurer's commissions	4 92	$366 76

RELIEF FUND.

Jan. 1, 1876.	DR.	
To amount outstanding at last settlement	$26 15	$26 15
Jan. 1, 1876.	CR.	
By amount transferred to attorney for collection	$26 15	$25 15

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John B. Mitchell, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 5th day of January, A. D. 1876

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal)
A. J. GRIEST, (Seal) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal)

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A C Hinton on account of service	$ 767 53	
S Grimley on account of service	285 81	
J N Hall on account of service	481 00	$ 1,533 88
Commissioners Clerk.		
R H Forster for services	625 18	
J S Barnhart do	599 69	1,214 87
Jury Commissioners.		
M Grove for services	33 25	
S Digget do	3 78	
R H Forster services as clerk 1874	80 00	
R H Forster services as clerk 1875	40 00	
J S Barnhart services as clerk 1875	40 00	197 03
County Auditors.		
A J Griest for services	10 00	
S Frank do	30 00	
A Yearick do	30 00	
Jas F Weaver for services as clerk	25 00	115 00
Improvement and Repairs.		
Galbraith & Wylie plumbing at jail	19 40	
Dan Derr repairs of gas fixtures	14 13	
Wilson & Hicks stoves and hardware	19 88	
John D Lieb lumber for C House	41 46	
H Hoffman work at Court House and jail	63 44	
J & J Harris hardware for Court House	18 88	
J McDermot repairs at C H steps and jail	51 20	
John Mallory repairs at C H and jail	13 70	
A Shoesman matting C H	75 99	
W W Weimer spouting at C H	65 73	
B Galbraith repairs at C H	14 00	
W Shalbraith plumbing at jail	5 00	
R J Doak for work at arb. room and offices	61 05	
Bellefonte Car Co lumber C H	15 79	
W S Wolf & Son for stove pipe	1 92	
John Brawley repairs to gas lamp post and lamp	6 25	868 00
Ordinary expenses.		
Nora McAllister washing for prisoners	94 50	
Robert McKnight gas for C H and jail	283 23	
J R & C T Alexander coal for C H and jail	566 22	
J H Dobbins for medical service for prisoners 1874	90 00	
J H Dobbins for medical service for prisoners 1875	65 00	
J Zeller & Son medicine for prisonsrs	3 90	
J C Williams medicine for prisoners	6 45	
B Galbraith on account of services as jant or	340 00	
D S Keller for Agricultural Society	100 00	
Western Penitentiary for keeping convicts	415 16	
Insane hospital Danville for insane	1,509 09	
Jurors pay	4,349 73	
Assessors for assessing and registering	2,104 82	
Road views	265 69	
Election expenses	1,731 98	
Refunding unseated land	161 93	
Redemption " "	189 25	
Refunding taxes overpaid	219 77	
Constables pay	396 81	
Tipstaves pay	228 61	
B Galbraith court crier	122 00	
J H Vosburg court reporter	510 00	
Insurance on public buildings	169 00	
Bridge views	13 65	
County bridges	578 65	
State tax paid	3,571 73	
Commission on collections	99 15	
Commissioners notes paid	1,896 60	
Interest on notes and bonds	2,720 29	
Commission on lunacy	19 23	
Com. costs paid	3,717 35	
Scalp premiums	782 70	
Teachers institute	155 84	
Premiums paid collectors	40 00	
Inquest on dead bodies	56 00	
Aaron Williams Prothonotary bill rendered	231 50	
J S Barnhart counsel fee and com 1875	72 98	
A O Furst att'y fee Penn twp road case	80 00	
Saml Brugger plans and specifications bridges	35 00	
A O Furst atty fee defence jury com	50 00	
McAlister & Beaver att'y fee defense jury com	50 00	
D F Fortney att'y fee com vs L Gozier	20 00	
W J Kealey att'y fee com vs Creecy	6 00	
G W Spangler examining		

Legal.

Potter towdship assess book	4 00	
Saml Gilliland expense dividing Furguson twp	9 20	
S T Gray expense dividing Ferguson twp	15 00	
N J Mitchell expense running line Howard and Boggs	26 50	
D Z Kline expense running line Howard & Boggs	8 90	
Lyon & Co. raise for prisoners	2 28	
B F Shaffer on account	200 00	
Adams Express Co freight on assess books and blanks	1 42	
Daniel Luz for wood C H and jail	8 00	
James Slacker for wood C H and jail	2 50	
S Saxton for wood C H and jail	2 00	
Henry Derr nursing sick prisoners	4 00	
J T Sohns on postage &c	29 36	
H Y Stitzer stationery	63 47	
Commissioners expense attending to county bridges	37 00	
Commissioners expense putting out assess books duplicates and electi'n papers	53 00	
Coony & Schrock removing ashes from C H and jail	7 50	
John McDermot removing ashes from C H and jail	23 17	
John H Morrison books Registers office	30 05	
S T Shugert deed book and Recorders office	20 00	
A Williams docket Prothonotary's office	20 94	
D M Wagner & Son mdse for prisoners	23 00	
W Potter cutting wood or C H	3 00	
J S Barnhart services preparing statistics for State department	75 00	
J F Shope conveying E Leighty to asylum	34 10	
E H Carr conveying A Partridge to asylum	70 00	
Mary Nesbit cleaning office &c	3 00	
Bellefonte Press Co binding old assess books	3 50	
P Miller services cleaning arbitration room	4 00	
Jacob Schrom binding matting	1 25	
Philip Williams expense on duplicate	2 00	
S T Forster expense on assess books	8 75	
M G Ryman ice for C H	1 00	
J H Rankin services clerk election returns	5 00	
J W Gephart services clerk election returns	5 00	
D W Kline overseer election Huston twp	6 00	
Orders of series of 1874 paid	44 85	$6,196 62
Printing Bills.		
F Gray Meek bal 1874	124 25	
" bal 1875	847 60	
F Kurtz account printing	215 00	
G W Foot " "	194 40	
E T & R P Tuten account printing	169 80	1,551 05
Total expenditures		$34,385 97

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre county.

Feb 27, 1875.	DR.	
To cash on account	200 00	
To 16 shares stock B E N B & Pennsvalley Turnpike co	80 00	
To bal	2,004 18	2,284 18
	CR	
By boarding prisoners As per bill	940 00	
By receiving and discharging prisoners	58 00	
By bal com costs for years 1873 and 1874	148 00	
By com costs 1875	55 50	
By summoning jurors and returning venire	297 00	
By conveying 10 convicts to penitentiary	660 00	
By notifying jurors not to attend Oct court	10 00	
By mdse for jail and pris	82 17	
By costs on inquisitions, Habeas Corpus, rules to show cause, citations, bench warrants &c	73 37	2,284 18
Jan. 1, 1876. By bal		$2,004 18

STATE OF PA., } ss.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to counties and townships, and county and township offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1876, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals this 13th day of January, A. D. 1876.

WM. McFARLANE, (Seal)
A. J. GRIEST, (Seal) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal)

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1875, to the first day of January, A. D. 1876.

Attest A. C. HINTON,
J. S. BARNHART, SAM'L GRAMLEY.
Commissioners.

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Agricultural.

Utilizing the Grass Crop.

The *Live Stock Journal* makes the following pertinent remarks on this subject:

About three acres are devoted to pasture for one to the meadow. But it is to be observed that the one acre of meadow keeps at least two-thirds of the same stock through the winter that the three acres kept through the grazing season; which shows that the pasturage is not as well utilized as the meadow. It is just here that the farmer must begin his reform. His ingenuity ought, certainly, to be equal to making the grass that grows upon an acre and is fed in warm weather, produce as great a result as the hay grown upon an acre and fed in cold weather. It is too great a waste to devote three times the amount of land to summering an animal, when nine animals of the same weight may be kept in summer on the same amount of food, that would be required for eight in winter. Pasturing is the most wasteful of all old ways to use grass, yet the farmer goes right on, throwing away a large percentage of the produce of his fields, because he has not the independence to change an old wasteful custom.

Soiling will double his capacity to keep stock, and also largely increase his yield of grain from the extra manure made. We do not, of course, advocate soiling on rough lands which can be used only for pasturing, but there are millions of acres of grass upon tillable lands trodden down by cattle, and producing less than half the net income they might if the grass was cut and fed to the animals. Every farmer who raises an acre of fodder corn, and feeds to his cows or other cattle, green, in the fall, must see that this acre produces as much food as six to eight acres of pasture. We have soiled good sized cows from the 20th of May to the 20th of November, upon a half acre, when not less than three acres would have been required to feed them equally well on pasture. The wastefulness of the general system of pasturing may be seen in the fact that throughout the dairy region, two-thirds of each farm is devoted to keeping the stock through summer, and only one third to keeping the same stock through the winter besides raising grain to put the family through the year. We do not advocate keeping stock confined, for that is not at all necessary in the soiling system, but to give them a runway of a few acres, or the wood lot, or the broken land of the farm, and then feed them the grass in racks or in the stable three times a day.

The Crows.

There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion among farmers as to the place of crows in the economy of the farm; the very important question being whether they are to be encouraged as allies or shot as pests. To the one hand, a correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* communicates the discovery that crows pull wheat, and that when driven from corn fields they find support in making drafts on young wheat blades; also that they have gone into the poultry business in opposition to hawks, and have made off with a number of fine chickens from yards in his neighborhood. On the other hand the Baltimore *Sun* calls upon its readers to "spare the crow," and the Boston *Cultivator* indorses the sentiment. It seems that the country people of Maryland, in accordance with an old and peculiar custom, are given to poisoning crows with strychnine. One shrewd farmer is said to have collected seventy-eight dollars reward for the scalps of twelve hundred crows which he had poisoned. The *Sun* condemns such practices as the poorest kind of economy, and illustrates the usefulness of the crow as a scavenger, as a destroyer of the grubs and worms that annoy the farmer. This question of the worth and worthlessness of crows has evidently two sides to it, and our agriculturist readers should contribute to the discussion the results of their experience and observation.

"Narrow guage," is what pinned back dresses are called.

A cannibal on paper—a woman who devours a novel.

Agricultural Chemistry and Geology

Q. Of what substance do the different kinds of grain usually consist?

A. They consist chiefly of three substances: starch, gluten and oil of fat.

Q. What proportion of each of these usually exist in wheat?

A. One hundred pounds of wheat flour contain about 50 pounds of starch, 10 pounds of gluten, and 2 or 3 pounds of oil.

Q. In what proportion do they exist in oats?

A. One hundred pounds of oats contain about 60 pounds starch, 18 pounds of gluton, and six pounds of oil.

Q. What do potatoes and turnips principally consist of?

A. Their principal constituent is water.

Q. How much water is contained in 100 pounds of potatoes?

A. One hundred pounds of potatoes contain about 75 pounds of water.

Q. How much water is contained in 100 pounds of turnips?

A. One hundred pounds of turnips contain about 80 pounds of water.

Q. What quantity of starch do potatoes contain?

A. One hundred pounds of potatoes contain from 15 to 20 pounds of starch.

Q. Are these proportions of starch, gluten, etc., always the same in the same grain or root?

A. No. Some varieties of wheat contain more gluten than others, some varieties of oats more oil than others, and some varieties of potatoes more starch than others.

Q. Have the soil and climate any influence upon the proportion of the ingredients?

A. Yes. The wheat of warm climates is said to contain more gluten, and the potatoes and barley grown upon light or well drained land, more starch.

Q. When grain or potatoes are burned do they leave any inorganic matter or ash?

A. Yes. They all leave a small quantity of ash.

Q. Of what does this ash consist?

A. It consists of the phosphate of potash, soda, lime and magnesia, of common salt, and other saline substance.—[Professor Johnson.

Rules for Milking.

The following rules are issued from a New York cheese factory for the use of its patrons and are worthy of a wider dissemination:

1. Milch cows should have free access at all times to good running water.

2. They should never be heated by being run, stoned or dogged.

3. The utmost cleanliness should be observed in milking, and by no means wet the hands in the milk while milking.

4. No can of milk should stand where it will absorb the barnyard or stable odor, or any other scent.

5. The milk should be strained and well aired, immediately after having been drawn from the cows.

6. Some arrangements for effectually cooling is at all times very desirable, and when the milk is kept at home over night, is essential.

Household Receipts.

[From the Presbyterian Cook Book.]

BOILED RICE.—Take one cup of rice in half a pint of water, and put on to boil; when the rice has absorbed the water, put in one pint of sweet milk, and let it boil three quarters of an hour; don't stir while cooking.

LEMON PIE.—To the grated rind and juice of two lemons add one cup and a half of sugar, two table-spoonfuls of flour, lump of butter the size of an egg, four eggs beaten separately, one pint of milk. Stir all together and bake.

POTATO PUFFS.—Take two cupfals of mashed potatoes, and stir in two table-spoonfuls of melted butter; beating to a white cream before adding anything else. Then put with this two eggs, beaten very light, and a tea-cupful of cream or milk; salting. Beat all well; pour into a deep dish, and bake in a quick oven until brown.

CREAM SAUCE.—One cup of milk, one of sugar, three table-spoonfuls of corn starch; boil it a few minutes, then add one table-spoonful of butter and two of brandy.

"It is objected to Senator Sherman's proposed alcoholic legislation," remarks the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, "that Congress has no business with it—that it belongs to the States." It is objected in the States, that the Commonwealth has no business with it—that it is the affair of the individual. And there is a large class of people abroad in the land have no business with it. Considering all things, it is no wonder that liquor bewilders people.

A Persian Story.

Jesus, says a Persian story, arrived at a certain city, and sent his disciples forward to prepare a supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market place. And he saw, at the corner of the market, some people gathered together, looking at something on the ground. He drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a halter around his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt, and a more vile, a more unclean thing never met the eye of man. And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence. "Faugh!" said one, stopping his nose, "it pollutes the air." "How long shall the foul beast offend our sight?" said another. "Look at his torn hide," said another; "one could not even cut a shoe out of it." "And his ears," said still another, "are all draggled and bleeding." "No doubt he hath been hung for stealing," said a fifth. And Jesus heard them and looking down on the dead creature, he said, "Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people turned to him with amazement, and said among themselves, Who is this? This must be Jesus of Nazareth, for only he could find something to pity and approve, even in a dead dog; and being ashamed, they bowed their heads before him, and each went his way.

SMOKING IN THE BARN.—"No smoking," ought to be posted up in every barn. There is not much difference between having a horse thief around the stables, and a man cleaning off horses and tending cattle with a pipe in his mouth; and there is no hired man much meaner than the one who, when his employer comes round, slips his pipe into his pocket, or holds his hand over it. All such fellows should be paid off, and kept off. As for the farmer himself going into the barn with a pipe in his mouth, no complaint can be made; but if the establishment burns up, nobody should cry, unless it be the wife and children. Lightning and incendiaries, and spontaneous combustion combined, do not cause as many barns to be burned as the filthy practice of smoking.

"Sir," said Mr. Magruder, addressing a Mr. Macguffin at the boarding house dinner table last night, "do you incline to favor the theory of contraction or expansion?" "If," said Mr. Macguffin, pausing in a desperate struggle to cut the small piece of tough meat that had been set before him in response to his order of roast beef, "If you refer to money, sir, I unhesitatingly give in my adherence to contraction; but if you refer to the bill of fare in this bording house, then, sir, I am heart and soul expansion."

It is safe to doubt the sincerity of all those persons who are so profuse of their adulations and flatteries.

AN exhaustive article on suicides, notes the fact that no member of the editorial trade has ever committed suicide. They are not such fools as to furnish other papers first class items—that's the reason.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, who is 64 years old, was married in Washington last week to a girl of 19. He was a widower and had six children. He had been acquainted with the girl only six weeks.

MRS. BUMP resides in Bloom township, Clearfield county, and she has a potato which has been carried as a guard against rheumatism by her grandfather, father and herself since 1792. The once esculent root is now not larger than a lima bean, and is as hard as stone.

MICHAEL STONE, who was acquitted in the York county court, recently, on the charge of murdering his father, is now confined in the almshouse hospital, and is a raving maniac. He will not permit any clothes upon him. He will probably be sent to the State lunatic asylum at Harrisburg.

ROBERT COLLYER tells this story in a recent lecture: He was at a childrens' party, one Christmas eve and, seeing a little boy sitting in one corner who was not dancing, he approached him and asked why he did not join the others and dance. "I'm not danthing," said the boy, solemnly, "becauth I don't think dathing is the great end of life." "Now, you know," added Mr. Collyer, "if that was my boy I should that he was meant for a minister, but I should be sorry for the church that had to take him."

New Music.

NEW SONGS BY THE Author of *Little Old Cabin in the Lane* *Mollie Darling* *Write Me a Letter from Home* *Norah O' Neal* *Driven from Home* *Shamus O'Brien* *We Parted by the River side* *My Southern Sunny Home* *Etc Etc*

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Beesmark. Dutch Song.....40
Tie Crape on the Door—Willies Dead. Song and Cho...25
Footsteps on the Stair. Song and Cho.....35
Down Yonder, in the Lane. Song and Cho.....35
Don't Forget me, Hannah Song and Cho.....35
One Hundred Years Ago. Centennial Song and Cho....35
Flirting on the Lake.....35
I Will be Home To-night, Love. Song and Cho.....35
O! Miss Susie! Song & Cho....35
Sing, Darkies, Sing.....35
Alone, and at Home.....35
Put the Right Man at the Wheel. Song and Cho.....35
Jimmie Brown. Song & Cho...35
When Little Mamie Died Song and Cho.....35
Jennie, the Flower of the Dell Song and Cho.....35
School House on the Hill. Song and Cho.....35
Dora, Darling. Song & Cho...35
The Maid of Avondale. Song and Cho.....35
The Nobby Swell.....35
Madelaine Gray. Song & Cho.35
Barney Machree. Song & Cho.35
My Dear Old Home. Song & Chorus.....35
Bessie, Will You Love Me?...35
Is Mother There?.....35
Little Log Cabin's the House after all. Song and Cho.....35
Walking on the Lawn Song and Cho.....35
I'm a'gwine Down South. Song and Cho.....30
Maudie Moore. Song & Cho....35
Sitting Round the Grate. Song and Cho.....35
Mollie McGuire Song and Cho. With Picture Title....40
I'm Captain of the Guard. Song and Cho.....35
Don't Forget Me, Nellie.....35
Out in the Snow. Song and Cho.....40
Sweet Little May. Song and Cho.....35
Kitty McKay. Song and Cho.....35
Poor Old Grandpa. Song and Cho.....40
Close the Shutters Gently. Song and Cho.....35
Don't Drink Any More.....35

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THE CROSS IN THE FOREST, by E. N. Becker. With English and German Texts. We would call especial attention to this song as being one of the finest songs for a base voice that we have seen for a long time. Price 50 cents.

AVE VERUM, by Charles Lange. Grand Duo for baritone and bass voices. Suititable for offertory or benediction service. No Catholic choir should be without this very effective composition. Price 75 cents.

SPARKLING STREAM, by Estelle Holt. This is another pleasing fantasie of moderate difficulty, which needs but to be heard to be appreciated. Price 50 cents,

DINORAH, Waltzes by Strauss. Strauss' waltzes need no commendation. They are too well known, the composer's name is sufficient.

LES DRAGONS DE LA REINE, by Maylath. A fine composition for a good player. Price 50 cents.

THE ORIGINAL LATTERBACH, Scherzandissimo by T. M. Brown. This is a new and beautiful transcription of the old and well-known theme of Lauterbach, but never have we seen a better or more effective arrangemen. than this one. Send for a copy by all means and be sure to ask for the original Lauterbach by T. M. Brown. Price 60 cents.

"WHILE JAMIE HOLDS ME DEAR," a very effective ballad written in the Scotch style by the popular composer D. C. Addison. Price 35 cents.

EBB TIDE, a beautiful and pathetic solo for alto or baritone voice, by Waldemar Mammene. Price 30 cents.

I WILL NOT FORGET YOU, answer to the "Day when You'll Forget Me." We would call especial attention to this song and chorus, by Thomas P. Westendorf. Price 30 cents.

☞ We would respectfully suggest to our readers and the music loving people that they cannot do better than to send for some of the above compositions, either vocal or instrumental. They are all good and meritorious.

v8n4-4w

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Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. -6t4

Insurance.

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,250,000

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

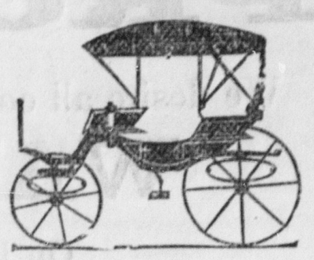
The Penn is strictly mutual. Its entire surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All of its policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment policies issued at life rates.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Agent

7-46 HUMES NEW BLOCK

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION



MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages, Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

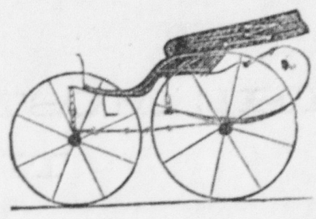
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,

6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

For Sale at this Office.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WE KEEP ON HAND

all kinds of

ES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

S AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

we sell in any quantity desired. Call at

this office.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,
$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
7-45 JOHN W. BARNES.

GALBRAITH & WHITE,

PLUMBERS,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

GALBRITH & WHITE,

Bellefonte, Pa.

17-1y

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$23 SUITS! $25 SUITS!

OVERCOATS, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

The great "mark down" for the

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

We are prepared to take orders for CLOTHING—full suits for $23 and $25, of genuine all-wool fabrics, well made, well-trimmed, and guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

Spring Overcoats, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

We are now having made a full assortment of the best woolen goods at the above very low prices, and are ready to take your measure for a complete outfit at the same prices. These goods we have the full control of for this market, and are specially adapted to fine custom trade. The largest, fullest and most complete assortment of

HATS & SHIRTS

in the county. The best Wamsutta shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, and the "King of Shirts," $1 50 each. Hats and Shirts as low as $1 00.

HATS--SHIRTS--COLLARS

Country merchants' attention especially called to our stock and prices of the above articles.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

[Successors to John Montgomery.]

NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

☞ Everybody is invited to inspect our stock. v8n4-1y

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Car Works.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash

Blinds,

Doors,

Mouldings,

Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order,

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-28-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Plymouth church resolved to require Mr. Bowen to produce all his alleged evidence against Mr. Beecher with ten days' notice for preparation. Mr. Beecher denounced Mr. Bowen as "a slanderer and a liar."

Quartermaster Grimes, ex-Commissioner Douglass, the rectifier Engelk and Deputy Commissioner Rogers testified in the Babcock trial; a large quantity of telegrams were produced, and testimony as to secret correspondence with McDonald given.

Some people are too trusting for this world. At a recent trial, the prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when one of the jurymen put on his hat and started for the door. The Judge called him back and informed him that he couldn't leave until the case was tried. "Tried!" queried the juror, "why he acknowledges that he is not guilty."

Quite recently a short-sighted husband saw a large bouquet of flowers on a chair, and wishing to preserve them from fading, placed them in a basin of water. When his wife saw the bouquet, half an hour afterwards, she gave one piercing scream and fainted on the spot. Her defective-visioned husband had mistaken her new bonnet, with its abundance of flowers, for a freshly-culled bouquet.

Two colored citizens, on Saturday, had a little trouble on the corner. "Sir, I stigmatize you as a falsehoodfier!" exclaimed the first. "And you, sir, are a cantering hipelcrite!" replied the second. "Ah, talk away!" growled the first, "but my character is beyond disproach." "And your influence don't detach from my reputation one Iowa!" growled the other. And thus they parted.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol7no4 1y

Pianos and Organs.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases** of **new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-39-1y

Fire-arms.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - $4.50

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

Double Guns $8 to $150.00

Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.

7-3-1y

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING

—AND—

Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition,

House Painting,

GRAINING,

KALSOMINING,

Paper Hanging,

SIGN PAINTING,

AND

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.

7-35-6m

Schools and Academies.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

The session re-opens on

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1876.

YOUNG LADIES

will be received as BOARDERS, in the family apartments of the Principal, under the care and supervision of

Three Competent and Experienced

Lady Instructors. Thorough instruction is given in all the

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER BRANCHES

OF STUDY.

Charges for Boarding,

with furnished room, pleasantly warmed and lighted with gas, together with washing, will be at the rate of $85 00 per week. For instruction $1 25 per week.

J. P. HUGHES, Principal.

v6n1-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and ewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-pd-tf

Newspaperial.

1876. C 1876.

THE

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

The year 1876 marks an important epoch in American history, completing as it does the

1st Century of the Republic

Events of more than ordinary moment are to be looked for: and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to keep himself informed thereof. To accomplish this it is only necessary to take and read a

FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER,

such as the

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

In the future, as in the past, it will be a

MIRROR OF THE TIMES,

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE AGE, giving full and accurate accounts of all events at home and abroad, including graphic reports of our

Great Centennial Exposition

at Philadelphia.

Special attention will be given to the progress and interests of

Manufactures, Mining & Agriculture

throughout the country.

THE COMMERCIAL

makes special claims as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, every effort being made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion for the Home Circle, while its columns will be carefully guarded against objectionable matter of all kinds.

Its arrangements for securing

MARKET AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

will be full and accurate, embracing facts from all the leading Trade Centers of the world, and of great value to merchants, manufacturers, farmers and all engaged in business of any kind.

Its arrangements for securing EARLY AND RELIABLE NEWS are complete Having able correspondents at the State and National Capitals, its reports of the doings of the lawmakers of the land can be implicitly relied upon.

As a Political Journal

THE COMMERCIAL will continue to be, as it has been, a Republican paper fearlessly devoted to a bold advocacy of the cardinal principles of the party It will resist, as well and as prudently as it may, any attempt to force upon the party the support of THE THIRD-TERM MONSTROSITY; and while it will strive to maintain a place in the front rank in SUPPORTING AN HONEST PARTY POLICY, it will reserve to itself the right to OPPOSE ANY MEASURE NOT IN HARMONY WITH REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, even though it may emanate from men known as Republicans. It will STAND FIRM ON ALL OCCASIONS, BY THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY adopted at Lancaster, which demands, "HONEST MEN IN OFFICE—MEN WITH BRAINS ENOUGH TO KNOW DISHONESTY WHEN THEY SEE IT, AND COURAGE ENOUGH TO FIGHT IT WHEREVER THEY FIND IT."

TERMS FOR THE

DAILY COMMERCIAL:

Postage Free to Subscribers.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
By mail, for six months	5 00
By mail, for three months	3 50
By mail, for one month	85
Delivered by carriers, per week	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

FOR 1876.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

36 COLUMNS

OF

CHOICE READING MATTER

EVERY WEEK.

It is the paper for

THE MERCHANT,

THE FARMER,

THE MECHANIC,

THE MANUFACTURER

AND THE FAMILY,

containing a greater variety of choice reading and miscellaneous news than can be found in any weekly paper published in the State.

COMPLETE WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS

specially prepared for it.

TERMS FOR 1876.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Postage prepaid.

One copy, one year.....$1 75

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies per annum, each.....$1 50

Twenty copies and over each.....1 25

and one extra copy to the getter up of the club.

Additions may be made to a club at any time during the year, at the club price, the subscriptions continuing a full year from the time the additions shall have been made. Specimen copies sent free.

Address all orders and letters to

THE COMMERCIAL,

v5n6-tf Pittsburg, Pa.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Foundries.

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v3n46-1y

Furniture Rooms.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n10

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Patents.

Inventors. If you want a Patent send us a model or sketch and a full description of the invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fees will be in ordinary cases, $25. ADVICE FREE.

Send Stamp for "Guide for obtaining Patents," a book of 50 pages.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. 3-0-3m

Hardware.

P. E. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. E. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter. New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California! Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen Pass. Agent, Chicago. v6n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves New York	9 25 a. m
"	" Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	" Baltimore	1. 2 p. m
"	" Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	arr. at Williamsp't,	8.35 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	" " Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York	8.25 p. m
"	" Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	" Baltimore	2.00 p. m
"	" Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	" Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	" Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
"	" Renovo	11.05 a. m
"	" arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL	leaves Philada	7.20 a. m
"	" " Baltimore	7.20 a. m
"	" Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	" arr. at Williamsp't	2.20 p. m
"	" " Lock Haven	3.30 p. m
"	" " Renovo	4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila	8.00 a. m
"	" " Baltimore	8.36 a. m
"	" " Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	" arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	" " Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	6.40 a. m
"	" " Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.55 a. m
"	" " Baltimore	6.15 p. m
"	" " Philadelphia	4.20 p. m
"	" " New York	7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Bellefonte	8.10 a. m
"	" " Renovo	9.10 a. m
"	" " Lock Haven	10 25 a. m
"	" " Williamsport	11.35 a. m
"	" arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p. m
"	" " Philadelphia	6.20 p. m
"	" " New York	9.15 p. m
"	" " Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11.20 a. m
"	" *Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
"	" Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
"	" Williamsp't	10.55 p. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2.30 a. m
"	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	" Philadelphia	7.00 a. m
"	" New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12.35 a. m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a. m
"	" Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	" Philadelphia	7.35 a. m
"	" New York	10.25 a. m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 244, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

NOTICE.

Being confined to the office and unable to get out among our patrons, we have employed Isaac Haupt to collect bills for us; all persons paying money to him will receive due credit at this office. This will also be a convenience to our patrons—often saving them a journey to town. This is an extra expense to us, and we hope our patrons will appreciate our efforts, and pay our agent promptly, when he calls. He will visit all the towns in the Bald Eagle Valley, during the next month.

——A rich man may make a poor husband, but the majority of Bellefonte girls would be willing to run the risk.

——Fresh garden seeds, from the most reliable firm in the United States, at Green's drug store, Bush House Block.

——The revival feeling is spreading but it has not as yet taken root deep enough to effect our delinquent subscribers.

——Josh says there is a girl in Milesburg with breath so sweet that sour cabbage or onions have not the least effect upon it.

——One would think we must be short of material with which to make statesmen when a Kerr holds the third position under the government.

——Josh says men are like hens; they are all ambitious to get on the highest roost, and that is the reason they run four separate tickets at the late local election in Milesburg.

——Yesterday was Washington's birthday, and Billy Jones hoisted the flag on the bank. The military turned out and paraded the streets to the music of fife and drum.

——A Boalsburg girl, thirty-five years of age, offers a reward of fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the man who circulated the report that she kept a large dog.

——The boy or girl who has not as yet received a skewered heart with two dropsical cupids on the edges, and several lines of ungrammatical sentiment thrown in, is not happy—far from it.

——The papers say the Emperor of Brazil is going to visit this country next summer, and will travel around on the quiet. He has sent us word that he will spend a week or two with us *in-cognito*.

——Gip Lochrmore is a candidate for Associate Judge. We don't know in which party. It is said that he belongs to the '76ers just now, which is the cause of the Republicans carrying Spring township. How is it, Gip?

——Bellefonte people generally do not put much faith in miracles, but we heard a man say last week, that he had stopped a disturbance in the Methodist church, of this place, some time ago, by "laying on of hands."

——Some time ago we met Josh. He had just come up from Milesburg to attend the court. He accosted us, and with a knowing wink, said: "Blair can't fool me. I'm too old bird to be caught by chaff. If I am ignorant of the art of punctuation, I can still make a point occasionally." We suggested that he should carry the news to Zeigler.

——Here is a valuable receipt for the hard times. If our readers cannot afford good meat they can buy tainted meat, and a little brown sugar thrown upon the hot oven bottom, while the meat is cooking, will relieve it of any bad odor caused by the taint. Now do not say we haven't given you some important information this week.

——At a regular meeting of the Logan Fire Co., No. 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—W. B. Rankin; Vice President—J. C. Brachbill; Secretary—Geo. P. Hillibish; Treasurer—Daniel McGinley; Chief Director—A. C. Corbin; 1st Assistant—F. S. Derr; 2nd Assistant—T. Shaughensy; 3rd Assistant—John Dawson; 4th Assistant—J. C. Derr; Plugmen—R. Hutcheson and Edward Cabella.

A SURPRISE PARTY.—A week ago last Tuesday, the Rev. R. Crittenden, a Sunday-school Missionary, who resides in this place, was surprised by his friends in a very agreeable way. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Green were delegated to go ahead and keep the family at home. In this they were successful, and the reverend gentleman and family had settled themselves for a quiet enjoyment of this neighborly call. Suddenly there was a commotion at the back door. Mr. C. started to learn the cause, when he heard a still greater commotion at the front door, and he retraced his steps to attend to his front door callers. As he opened the door, he was surprised, indeed, to see about fifty friends and neighbors, who walked into his domicile and filled it to its fullest capacity. The little Missionary was struck dumb, and could say not a word, and when he did get his speech, it was only to repeat as fast as he could, for about fifteen minutes, "I have rented this house until the first of April." But he soon learned that these raiders were messengers of peace, bringing with them a goodly supply of everything useful for the comfort and health of this faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard. Some one called upon Mrs. Reed to make a presentation speech. She declared her inability to do justice to the occasion, but asserted that it did her heart good to see so many friends come with these offerings to lay them at the feet of this Missionary of Christ. After a little time spent in pleasant conversation, and a short prayer that the Giver of all good would bless the generous action of the donators, they withdrew, and left the little Missionary in a happy bewilderment.

——Did you ever hear of Jerry Jarvis? Jerry Jarvis is a "phunny phellow"—a professional joker. He delivered a lecture last Thursday night in Humes' new Concert Hall to an audience of about fifty persons. The price of admission was fifty cents. The hall was cold, something was the matter with the gas, and something was the matter with the lecturer; and when the bills were to be paid, something was the matter with the agent. All through the day beautiful banners were floating in the breeze bearing the inscription, "Jerry Jarvis 2 nite." Posters were put up in every available place, and every effort made to attract a crowd to listen to—Jarvis, the joker. But the people were shy and did not attend in sufficient numbers to make joking pleasant to the joker. But we assure them they missed a good thing. We heard several gentlemen, who did attend, say that they never had so much fun in their lives, and the only thing that was needed to make the joke complete was for the lecturer to have quietly stepped out in season for the evening train and left his audience quietly seated, expecting his return. The lecture lasted about twenty minutes, and he wound up by saying: "Hoping you have spent a pleasant evening with Jerry Jarvis I bid you good-night." The point to this joke was readily understood by every one in the audience, and won for Jerry the reputation of being the hugest joke of the season.

——Two or three Democratic squirts who claim to be lawyers, boasted, on the day previous to the election, that Isaac Lose, the Republican candidate for constable, would be defeated, and assigned as a reason, that he would not levy on property and sell at their dictation. Bower and Keckline are two of the powerful individuals who made this astounding declaration. The result of the election shows that the people appreciate a faithful officer, Mr. Lose having the highest majority, 113. Mr. Lose is not willing to sacrifice property of the poor for the mere sake of hurrying up the fees of an indiscreet attorney; and the people, by their action, have fully indorsed him and repudiated Bower, who we learn will be a legislative candidate some time in the future. The voters will remember this circumstance and be governed accordingly when the time comes.

——The importance of six votes was fully illustrated in the late election. We learn that six Republicans voted for Bartley, the Democratic candidate for Council in the West ward, and two Democrats voted for Williams, the Republican candidate. Bartley had six of a majority which gave the Democrats a majority of one in the Council. By this it will appear that the Republicans have a majority in the West ward, but six were foolish enough to be induced to trade by which the Court House ring, which strives in every imaginable way to plunder the tax payers, but never makes an effort to provide the toiling millions with a day's work, will have control of the Town Council if ex-Sheriff Kline can be manipulated, in which we hope they will not succeed.

——Owing to the stringency of the times, most things have fallen in price. As an evidence of this fact, we find that Frank Green, the druggist, is selling ten-cent cigars for five. They are called "ten-cent-ial," made from Key West cuttings, and are the best cigars in the market for five cents. Try them.

——William Mills, of Curtin township, is said to be ninety-eight years old. He is the oldest man in the place.

——An exchange says, "Jeff. Davis is a historical character." So is the Devil.

——Massachusetts has an insane horse, Georgia has an insane ass, and his name is Bob Toombs.

——The wife of ex-Sheriff Hall, of Milesburg, who has been in poor health for some time, was buried last Sunday a week,

——A few years ago an agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company was here soliciting business. He engaged a gentleman to act as agent who succeeded in getting several gentlemen to take policies. We understand that the insurance has not proved satisfactory to a number of those who were induced to take policies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

——Whatever may be said of our late election in other respects, the election of S. S. Lyon, Esq., as our Centennial Burgess, is a credit to the citizens of Bellefonte, and fully redeems our fallen fortunes one year ago. Even the *Watchman*, which seldom speaks favorably of Republicans in office, or Republican candidates, says "he is a most excellent man." There may be policy in this, however, for the editor of that paper may contemplate falling into his hands during his official term, and takes this opportunity of speaking a favorable word in time. There is nothing like being on the safe side.

——Mr. Quinby, of Philadelphia, who has rented the erecting shop, connected with the car works, sent three machinists here last week, who are now engaged in putting up the shafting to operate the machinery for manufacturing knitting machines and printing presses. Within the next sixty days this new enterprise will be in full operation. The gentlemen who are here are not favorably impressed with the prices asked for house rent, and nearly everybody in this community feel as they do: that the prices asked for house rent has been a draw-back to mechanics coming here to live. We think a reduction of rents is absolutely necessary, and the sooner the better.

JOB PRINTING.—In this age of improvement, when every individual vies with another in something new and handsome, we think it no more than proper to "blow our own sail," and tell our friends, the public, that we have on hand a large and elegant assortment of all kinds of job type, with which we are prepared at all times to print in black or colored inks, or gold, copper or silver bronzes, every description of cards, circulars, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, blank checks, notes, blanks, programmes, pamphlets, handbills, horse-bills, &c., on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. We will only add, that those who once favor us with their job printing, are invariably satisfied, both in regard to price and workmanship, and never fail to give us the second call. To those, therefore, who are in want of such articles as we have enumerated, we merely say, give us a call.

——Since the Republicans of the North ward deserted their nominee, and elected a Democrat to the Council, thereby giving the Democrats a majority in that august body, there are, already, two chronic politicians in the field as candidates for Clerk—John H. Morrisan and Joe. W. Furey. The wire pullers are very busy in making up the slate, and the renegade Republicans who aided in bringing about this result, will have a full opportunity of reaping the benefit of their folly, if the ring slate shall be successful. Messrs. Harper and Kline were selected by the aid of Republicans, without which they could not have succeeded, who now have the opportunity of showing the same magnanimity toward Republicans, that Republicans have shown to them. On the other hand, if they propose to bow to the mandates of the ring masters, and fall into the hands of the Centre county Tweeds, they certainly mistake their calling, and in due deference to those who voted for them, ought to resign.

——A well-dressed young man stepped into one of our barber shops, the other evening, rolled his eyes about the room, and inquired:

"Who's 'next,' here?"

"I am," exclaimed a brawny-looking farmer's son, "and if you think you can buy me off with a ten-cent cigar and a newspaper, you're gol darned mistaken, I reckon. I sold out 'tother night to a fash'na'ble gent of your sort, and when he'd got scraped, I rose up and made for the chair. But the boss said 'no;' that I'd sold my chance, and would have to wait till the whole crowd were lathered, 'afore I could come in again. Well, I waited 'bout four hours, and then the lights were put out, and I was shoved out onto the side-walk, and the boss said he didn't do business after midnight." He changed the quid in his mouth, from his right to his left cheek, and continued:

"I'd sell my chance in a lottery, or my seat in a 'scursion car; but, stranger, as long as this continues to be a free country, no man 'll ever step in ahead of me in a barber shop. Just flop into a chair and read about Mood'y and Sankey; there's only six of us ahead o' ye."

And he flopped.

PERSONAL.—Owen Underwood, Esq., of Fleming, called on us last week. He has lately removed from Snow Shoe, where he has been engaged in the lumber business.

—Mr. B F. Troxel, of Howard, was in our sanctum last week. He left us a supply of that which always makes glad the heart of the printer.

—D. B. Pletcher, Esq., of Howard, called to see us last Monday. We were at dinner, but he did not forget to leave us a little of the needful. Call again; you will always be welcome.

—Mr. John Kreamer, of Pine Grove Mills, was in our office last Monday. We believe this is the first time this gentleman has called upon us. We hope it will not be the last.

—Ezra Fisher, Esq., of Milesburg, called to see us last week. We are always glad to see our friends from Milesburg, and wish the rest would follow his example.

—The Hon. John H. Stover, formerly a resident of this place, but more recently an inhabitant of Versuile, Missouri, has returned to us again and has taken up his abode at Howard. Mr. Stover has a large circle of acquaintances and friends in this county, who will be glad to have him back again.

—Rev. J. Zeigler, the great temperance agitator, was in town last Tuesday evening.

—Gen. William H. Blair, the great temperance reformer, was the candidate of the Democracy, of Bellefonte, for Burgess, last week.

—E. M. Valentine, who is the head and front of the Valentine Iron Company, of Williamsport, was on a visit to his friends of this place, last week. Mr. Valentine, although young in years, ranks among the first-class business men of the age. He speaks very encouragingly, as to the success of their business, and is looking very well, which also adds to his prosperity.

—R. L. Shirk, Esq., of Milesburg, called upon us last Tuesday. He never forgets the printer.

——Joseph Shirk, Esq., of Milesburg, was in town last week on official business, and gave us a call. He informs us that, about two months ago, his place of business was robbed of about two hundred dollars' worth of leather. He thinks it may have been the same gang of robbers that visited Deschner's gun store, and the store of Hoffer and Kline, last week. Mr. Shirk is a poor man, and unable to bear such a loss.

We think immediate steps should be taken by the business men of Bellefonte to ferret out this band of thieves for their own safety. They should do this for no one is safe, and who can tell the day or the hour when he may be visited by the same band of rascals. There is no doubt but that there is an organized band of these fellows, and if they are brought to justice, it will, no doubt, stop all the thievery that has been going on in town and county for the last three months. There has not been a chicken or turkey safe in town this winter, and we doubt if there is a family in town, that have any of these birds about, who have not lost more or less. Encouraged by their success in these smaller depredations, they are engaging in robberies of more magnificent proportions. Who can tell but that they may finally be encouraged to try one of our banks, and, if they should, the dogs and popguns kept by the watchman, might prove to be a poor defense. We should feel very sorry to come down town some morning, and find Billy Jones with the daylight shining through the top of his head. We say, "smoke 'em out."

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Are you troubled with hoarseness or pain in the breast? Have you a feeling of dryness in the throat, and a tickling sensation in the larynx, giving rise to a troublesome, hacking cough, and a constant effort to clear the throat? These disagreeable sensations of the throat and larynx, if not arrested, will too frequently result in permanent diseases of the throat and lungs, or sow the seed of that fatal destroyer, Consumption. If you have any of the above symptoms, and are neglecting the first stage of a cold, be warned in time; do not put off a single hour, but procure at once a bottle of Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot. It is pleasant, acts promptly, and invigorates while it heals. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

——The other night as one of the police was walking down Lamb street, he observed a small boy standing in front of a dwelling house, intently watching something. He crossed over to the boy and exclaimed:

"See here, young man, what are you waiting around here for, at this time of night?"

"O, I live here," exclaimed the young urchin, "but I don't dare to go in for a while yet. You see the old man's just gone in, drunk's a bat, and mother's just stepped out into the chip-yard and got a club, and I expect there'll be the biggest kind of a row 'fore long.

——We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Jane McClain and Frank McClain, administrators to the estate of Richard McClain. They will sell valuable real estate, situated in this borough, Thursday, March 16th, 1876.

——A Michigan man, named Wattegut, recently sold a hog that weighed eleven hundred pounds. Wonder Wattegut for it.

——The store of Howard Barnes, at Pleasant Gap, was broken into last Saturday night, and robbed of nearly all it contained.

——On last Monday night the house owned by N. J. Leathers, of Howard borough, now occupied by George Pifer, was destroyed by fire. Insurance on the house $1100; on the furniture $300. Supposed to be the work of an incendiay.

——We had several visitors last Monday, and among them was David Wise, Esq., of Zion. We want our friends and patrons, when they come to Bellefonte, to feel at libery to make the REPUBLICAN office their headquarters.

——The Cooney boys, with a crowd of fifteen or twenty backers, were on the war path during Saturday evening in quest of Garman's hostler. We did not learn that they succeeded in finding him, but their actions made night hideous and unpleasant to pedestrians who chanced to be passing on the same street. No arrests.

——The Republicans of Spring twp. have been neglecting their local elections for two or three years which enables the Democrats to get control of their local affairs, which they so badly managed that the tax payers became disgusted, and showed their good sense by electing the entire Republican ticket at the late election. Our country lawyer, Seth H. Yocum, Esq., was chosen Judge of Election.

CALL FOR YOUR VENDUE BILLS.—To parties making sale now, or during the spring, we wish to say that we are thoroughly prepared to print bills of all sizes, plain and colored. Having secured a large supply of the latest cuts, we are better prepared than ever to attend to this department of job work. We invite all to give us a call, as we are satisfied that we can render satisfaction in price, as well as the quality of the work, having every facility for doing this work cheaply and promptly.

——The *Scientific American* wants to end the existence of criminals by electricity. Just have your men all connected with each other by means of hand-cuffs, and arranged in a row. Then let the man who plays with the lightning connect his machine with the string of men, then let loose the electric current, and it is calculated that it would jerk the breath out of a whole string of 'em in about one-eighth of a second.

——The advantage of the Local Board System of the Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company is that the net premiums collected by the company in the place where the local board may exist, *will be loaned* there upon approved securities. Thus the funds for insurance that are usually (in the interior of the State) remitted elsewhere, are invested at home, and all the advantages of a Home Company are secured to each locality in which a Local Board is formed, in addition to the strength of a National institution.

——James P. Coburn, Esq., of Aaronsburg, called upon us last Tuesday, and from him we learned for the first time, of the death of an old and valued subscriber, Mr. Thomas Huston. This gentleman had taken the REPUBLICAN ever since we have been connected with it, and was always prompt in the discharge of every obligation with us, as he was with every one else. We always feel a sense of loss when one of our old patrons falls by the way-side, and we know that they will visit us no more forever; as though an old friend had gone who we would gladly call back, if we could, to the busy scenes of this earthly life; but it would be cruel to do so. It is better as it is. Life's bubble has burst, times' sands have run slowly out, and Death is but a kind and gentle servant who unlocks' with noiseles hand, life's flower-encircled door.

——Last Saturday night two men, Donelly and Jacob Durst, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies that have been committed in this county of late. They had a short hearing before Squire Kephart, and were committed to jail to await further hearing. On Monday two others, John Thompson and David Peters, were arrested upon the same charge. It is thought there are others connected with the gang who will soon be found.

We understand that some of the stolen goods were found in the possession of Durst. It is a matter of congratulation that this gang, dangerous in any community, is about to be broken up. They seem to have taken a wide field of opperation, as some of the stolen goods found were indentified by Mr. Charles McCafferty, as having been stolen from him in West Virginia. It has since been found that a part of the gang had only returned from that State last week. We have not learned that any trace has been found to the property stolen from Deschner's gun store, although it must have been the same party that opperated in both places, for catridges taken from the gun store, were found in the store of Hoffer and Kline the morning after the robbery. Perhaps we can enjoy our chickens and turkeys now in peace.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Bellefonte Borough.

	N. W.	S. W.	W. W.	TOTAL.
BURGESS.				
S. S. Lyon, R	144	101	55	300
W. H. Blair D	68	79	41	188
ASSISTANT BURGESS.				
C. F. Cook R	119	77	42	238
Adam Hoy D	92	100	53	245
TREASURER.				
James Harris, R	138	73	46	257
John Hoffer D	78	105	52	246
ASSESSOR.				
John W. Morris, R	128	79	43	250
Daniel Derr, D	56	100	51	213
CONSTABLE				
Isaac Lose, R	157	90	51	307
Christian Derr, D	50	91	47	194
AUDITORS.				
Andrew Cook, R	147	89	48	284
Jacob Miller, R	141	93	48	282
John Lane D	63	86	47	196
J. M. Keichline, D	67	90	51	214
OVERSEERS POOR.				
Jesse Klinger, R	129	86	50	265
Geo. H. Weaver, D	94	111	51	256
Daniel McGinley, R	132	71	49	252
Samuel T. Foster, D	52	82	43	176
HIGH CONSTABLE.				
Charles Garner, R	142	81	42	267
Patrick Kelley, D	89	102	50	221

NORTH WARD.

Judge of Election—C M Bower D 73. John J Irwin jr R 133.
Inspector—J W Gephart D 71. D Weaver R 139.
Assessor—Matt Dooley D 68. R C Cheesman R 142.
School Directors—Robert McKnight D 72. J P Harris R 138.
Council—D Z Kline D 147 H D Yeager R 66.

SOUTH WARD.

Judge of Election—D F Fortney D 101. John D Lieb R 87.
Inspector—Joseph Schnell D 98. Steel Hunter R 87.
Assessor—John Sweeney D 104. Harvey Benner R 83.
School Director—A B Snyder D 97. D H Hastings R 91.
Council—Daniel Garman D 111. T R Reynolds R 77.

WEST WARD.

Judge of Election Samuel Walker D 51. John Campbell R 47.
Inspector—C C McIntyre D 54. J V Thomas R 46.
Assessor—S A McQuistian D 54. R H Crosthwaite R 45.
School Directors—Wm Spear 3 years D 52. D Bartley R 3 years 46. Jared Harper D 1 year 52. C T Garbrick 1 year R 46.
Council—H F Bartley D 51. H A Williams R 45.

Unionville Borough.

Judge of Election—B F Leathers 34, Willard Vanvalin 34.
Inspector—John Alexander 31, Samuel Brugger 31, scattering 4.
Justice of the Peace—Wm H Smith 66.
Constable—A J St Clair 68.
Assessor, E P Barton 60.
School Directors, John Alexander 36. A J Grist 33. A N Russell 32, Jesse Cleaver 33.
Poor Overseers, Wm D Smith 48, Jesse Cleaver 47.
Auditors, Daniel Buck 40, Nathan Hurley 27.
Chief Burgess, Carlstian Hoover 35, E A Russell 30.
Assistant Burgess, Edward M Lucas 33, Jno Comley 29.
High Constable, A J St Clair 63.
Councilmen, Samuel Brugger 62 William D Smith 52, B F Leathers 64, Benj Rich 63, Geo Alexander 62, C Buck 1.

Milesburg Borough.

Chief Burgess, J M Green 74, Danl P Shope 24.
Council, Jas Murray 26, Wm Kerlin 29, Tob Green 2, A R Peters 71, Archy Bathurst 29, I B Proudfoot 67, Wm Fink 27, C Cook 69, J D Mitchell 25, Wm Boggs 65, Jno Lyman 72.
High Constable, Joseph Shirk 59, Zebulon White 42.
Inspector, Wm M Adams 27, F F Taylor 68.
Assessor, T C P Jones 44, Wm C Wilky 53.
School Directors, Wm M Adams 27, Agnew Moore 77, James F Weaver 75, H Hoy 65.
Poor Overseers, Jacob P Shope 27, James Thomas 26, E H Carr 74, R T Shirk 66.
Constable, Zebulon White 44, Jos Shirk 52.
Auditors, A Barnar 22, Jos Green 65.
Judge of Election, I H Hahn 71, Geo G Tate 25.

Howard Borough.

Judge of Election, P W McDowell 33, Saml Reber 45.
Inspector, Adam Krebs 30, Mitchell Raber 27 H B Grove 11.
Assessor, Saml Bricklep 45, John Glasner 30.
Constable, Jas Sperring 49, Jno McChoam 30 Wm Allison jr 20.
Poor Overseers, Geo Sperring 37, H C Hatter 31, B Strunk 34, scat 7.
School Directors, Wm B Smith 35, H C Hatter 41.
Auditors, B F Troxell 30, Jacob Baker 43, A G Snoke 23, B F Thine 55
Clerk, Jas Mahaffy 17, H A Moore 56.
Chief Burgess, Wm H Neff 43, B F Troxell 7, scat 5.
Council, Benj Strunk 57, Wm N Neff 20, S I Miller 28, B F Hatter 29.
High Constable, Jno McIlwain 47, Jno Glasner 13, scat 5.

Halfmoon.

Judge of Election, John Hall 27, C C Way 31.
Inspector, John Ward 36, W R Way 18, scattering 5.
School Directors, A J Thompson 58, John Miller 51, John A Hunter 57, scattering 10.
Supervisors, Jos Bronstetlar 51, John A Hunter 40, scattering 28.
Poor Overseers, W L Wilson 59, Isaac Wry 5, scattering 8.
Constable, Simon Sellers 37, David Gates 22.
Assessor, Simon Sellers 55, Wm G Bigelow 1.
Auditors, L Wilson Way 55, scattering several candidates 4.
Clerk, R I P Gray 57, C W Hunter 19, scat. 5

Benner.

Justice of the Peace, Dan Grove 65, scat 1.
Judge of Election, Robt Henderson 59, Jas Hamilton 13.
Inspector, John Thomas 68, scat 15.
Assessor, J M Kephart 32.
School Directors, Wm Ishlen 30, Fred Houser 32.
Poor Overseers, John Lutz 30, Henry Samsel 32, Wm Tate 49.
Supervisors, Jos Garbrick 31, A J Shivery 56, Jas W Marshall 26.
Constable, Harvey Benner 61, David Larh 13.
Auditor, W H Close 83.
Clerk, A B Swartz 71, scat 1.

Gregg.

Constable, Reuben Kline 93, Wm B Krape 32
Supervisors, John B Heckman 92, Geo Homan 96, Green Deckert 28, Jas M Hubler 10.
Poor Overseers, Jacob McCool 101, David J Musser 38, Jno B Resm 81, scat 1 candidates 14
School Directors, John Coldren 50, Daniel Bartzus 32, Saml J Hering 94, scat 13.
Judge of Election, John Riebel 50, Joseph Smith 76.
Inspector, John F Heckman 75, Jacob Ritner 12, Wm A Fabrion 20, scat 4.
Assessor, P J Litzell 7, F F Jamison 47.
Auditor 3 years, Jacob Reese 78, Geo Gentzell 22. For 2 years, Henry Krumrein 93, Geo Spaid 16.
Clerk, S W Runkle 76, E T Smith 35.

Union.

Judge of Election, Enoch Hugg 34.
Inspector, R L Scholl 14, Ezra Fisher 20.
Assessor, Wilson Irwin 34.
Poor Overseers, Wm Spotts 31, Jesse Parsons 29.
School Directors, Jesse Underwood 30, Jesse Fredericks 17, Barnabas Shipley 14.
Supervisors, Wm Iddings 18, Benj Brisbin 16, Jas Davidson 24, scat 1.
Justice of the Peace, Wm M Iddings 29, Israel Hoover 1.
Auditor, Wm M Scholl 27, R T Underwood 8
Constable, Jas Ammerman 26.
Clerk, T W Fisher 29.

——If you have chapped hands, use Green's "Cocoa-Camphorine." It is a certain cure.

MARRIED.

At Julian, Feb. 19, 1876, by John Craig, Esq., Mr. Edward Louis, of Beaver Mills, to Miss Anna Haines, of Julian, Centre county.